Mr. Wallace against him because he came from my town, and his father and mine came from the same green isle across the sea, and my heart warmed to him as it warms to all good Irishmen. I texercised my right of choice, but when the Couvention had completed its work, and completed it well, I bowed to that decision and am here and always ready, as all of us should be, to give the Convention's choice my hearty and unreserved support. Chancey Black is a faithful and I am tempted almost to say as able an expounder of true Democratic dectrines as was Jefferson himself. And what of him who is about to lay down the functions of the office of Governor, whose faithful, honest and fearless administration has challenged the admiration of all men? He has shed the lustre of an upright career upon the party which placed him in his high office. He has made it hard for any man to fill his place, and so, with his great Atorney General who presides here to-night, will retire with the acclamation of the people and the proud consciousness that his fame may safely rest, if upon nothing greater, on the great record he has made in this administration.

One word in conquision. As a Judge James Gay Gordon has done his duty well, and filled his high place with signal ability. This being true he deserves your hearty and full support. Let all be taught by his election that duty well done shall not go unrewarded even here

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

1885-1886.

Studies on the History of Industrial Society Prepared in the Seminary of Political Economy.

BASTIAT says:

"In proportion to the increase of capital, the absolute share of the total product falling to the capitalist is augmented, but his relative share is diminished; while, on the contrary, the share of the laborer is increased, both absolutely and relatively." Rodbertus says:

"Present social arrangements for the production and distribution of wealth result in giving to the workers, in the shape of wages, a smaller and smaller proportional share of the wealth created by improved methods of production."

Only by a thorough study of industrial development can one decide between these two interpretations of modern history.

I. -DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSES.

Classes in early England were the result of gradual development. Subsequent to the Norman Conquest, society was formed on the model of the Feudal System and embraced freemen; sockmen; villains; serfs. The causes contributing to the overthrow of feudal dependence and to the establishment of free labor are: Crusades; foreign wars; the Plague; wars of the barons; growth of the guilds.

The Poor Laws of England exerted important social influences. They originated in the time of Edward III.; but were more clearly formulated under Henry VIII. The purpose of the Elizabethan Poor Law was to suppress vagabondage and to provide relief for the indigent poor. These laws threw continually increasing burdens on the industrial classes; they increased the number and the dependence of the labor ing classes; the evils resulting from them were so great that the reform of 1834 became necessary.

The capitalist class is of long standing in English society. Its rapid development subsequent to the sixteenth century is due to the discovery of rich mines of gold and silver; to the increase of commerce; to the Reformation, which freed church-lands from the control of religious corporations and radically changed the customs and thoughts of the people; and to the invention of labor saving machinery.

Society of the present is marked by greater individual freedom than that of the Middle Ages. Political dependence has given way to industrial dependence. This change corresponds to the growth of industrial competition.

To be read April 14, by Herbert E. Boynton, '86.

II.—DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

A .- OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

- The Hanseatic League, which controlled early commerce, was formed in 1241. By the 14th century it had attained great political power. This system of commerce illustrated by trade at London; at Bruges; at Novgorod; at Bergen. It is the earliest application of the principles of free trade. Its power was first checked by Richard II. in 1382; further curtailed under Elizabeth; the League was finally dissolved in 1630.
- With the 16th century the character of English commerce changed. Importance of the compass. The opening of American trade exerted a political, a commercial, and an industrial influence. The new route to China also extended the English market. The legislation of this period conforms to the Mercantile theory of trade which estimated too highly the importance of money. Under its influence monopolies grew up, as the East India Company chartered in 1600. From the Mercantile theory sprang the restrictive colonial policy; exemplified in the Navigation Acts of 1651, 1660, 1663, and 1672. This theory opposed by Dean Tucker, by Adam Smith.
- Growth of English commerce in the 19th century has been very marked, as also its social and industrial effects.

To be read April 21, by Josiah McRoberts, '86.

B -INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

- The development of inland commerce conforms to that of industrial society. Roads in England were first regarded as part of the feudal domain; were next brought under the control of the parishes; were systematized by national legislation in the latter part of the 17th century; were developed to their present condition in the latter part of the 18th century.
- Canals suggested by the Duke of Bridgewater about 1750. Their construction met with great popular opposition. Mauchester canal completed in 1760; from which time development was rapid; but subsequent to 1830 the importance of canals has declined on account of the introduction of railroads.
- Railroads were suggested by the old tramroads. Steam locomotion developed by many experiments subsequent to 1802. Liverpool and Manchester railroad opened in 1829. The era of railroads hastened by the arrogance and exorbitant charges of canal proprietors. Sketch of their subsequent extension.
- The extension of inland transportation is an essential factor in advancing civilization. Time and cost of transportation is decreased; security and certainty of travel is increased; industries and population are concentrated; a world's market is rendered possible; prices are rendered permanent and uniform; customs are changed and political organization is modified.

To be read April 21, by F. A. Clary, '86.

III.—GUILDS AND TRADES UNIONS.

- The Craft Guilds were organized by the handicraftsmen to resist the tyranny of the Merchant Guilds. Their purpose was partly political, but chiefly industrial; acquired complete control over the "arts and mysteries" of industry; most powerful in the 12th and 13th centuries; became exclusive in the 14th century; exist to-day only as 'Trust-Fund Societies,
- In the 16th century the control of industries had passed from local bodies to the central government. Most important legislation was the Elizabethan labor code; its purpose was to make all needful provisions for trade; it regulated wages, hours of labor, and apprentice relations. It was altered by subsequent Acts of Parliament.
- With the change in industrial methods in the 18th century arose an agitation for the repeal of the Elizabethan Act. This was urged by the manufacturers; but opposed by journeymen and by masters in some industries. Their arguments were both moral and economical; Act was repealed in 1814.
- Combination among wage earners an ancient practice; became frequent in 18th century. Severe laws against combination led to secret organizations; laws repealed in 1824; new law passed in 1825; legalization of Trades Unions in 1871.

Trades Unions combine the characteristics of "benefit" and "trade" societies; the latter element in reality, though not in appearance, the most important. Unions and Guilds similar in that both were results of an effort by the oppressed to secure their rights; different in composition and particular aims. What relation do Trades Unions sustain to the labor problem?

To be read April 28, by Fred. C. Hicks, '86,

IV.—RISE OF GREAT INDUSTRIES.

- Hand system of industry, which prevailed from 1400 to 1700, sprang from the guilds; codified and made general by the Statute of Elizabeth. Was characterized by limited circle of exchanges; by production to satisfy actual and known wants; by union of eapitalist merchant and laborer; by labor protected from the evil effects of competition.
- Change to the house system was gradually introduced between 1700 and 1770. This was caused by extension of the markets; by production for speculative purposes. The merchant was separated from the manufacturing class; the capitalist from the laboring class. Laborers lost control of raw material; and of markets. Connection of this system with agriculture. Gradual decline of apprenticeship.
- The factory system was introduced by the invention of machinery. Inventions from 1760 to 1785. Production becomes almost wholly speculative, chief purpose to control foreign markets. The factory system introduced an era of unrestrained competition. Effect on the capitalist class; the laborer loses control of skill; of tools; of shop; of land; his family life is endangered; but he gains increased social and political importance.
- The economic effects of the factory system were to increase production; to multiply industries; to extend division of labor; and to greatly reduce cost in production. The social effects were to concentrate capital; to increase the number of employed persons both absolutely and relatively to population; to degrade the quality of labor; to bring women and children into competition with men. Its moral effects are observed in family life; in the condition of women and children; in its influence upon health and intelligence; in the prevalence of crime. These effects were in part limited by external eauses; by labor organizations; by government interference.
- Advent of great industries accompanied by industrial conflict; shown by division of capital and labor; by the demands of laborers. It is the historical basis of socialism; Socialist Manifesto of 1848.

To be read May 5, by John Dewey, Ph. D.

V.—WAGES AND PRICES.

- Industrial and political society in the Middle Ages was based entirely on tenure in land. Influence of this upon labor; upon the character of industries. Period from 1400 to 1540 called "the golden age of labor;" shown by comparison of wages; of general prices; and by considering the dietary of laborers' families. Subsequent decline of the condition of the laborer due to debasement of the coinage; to regulation of wages by government; to administration of poor laws; to destruction of the cuilds
- There is an observed relation between rate of wages and population. Causes of slow iucrease in population before the 19th century; rapid subsequent increase. Under certain conditions wages may influence population; development of industry the most important factor; there is a moral limit to population; also a physical limit. Law of Malthus applies only where free competition is active.
- The condition of laborers has improved with recent industrial development; but this improvement is not proportionally as rapid as that of other classes. Shown by comparing wages and prices at different coochs for the agriculturist; the tradesman; the factory hand. Effect of machinery on real wages; on the shifting of occupations in the 18th and 19th centuries as shown by relative numbers in agriculture, in trade, in manufactures; on the shifting of incomes as shown by percentage of total product given to various classes. Present condition of the laborer; some suggestions for a solution of the labor problem.

To be read May 12, by D. J. Haff, B. A.

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Hall. Customs-Revenue of England.

Dowell. History of Taxation in England.

Francis. History of the English Railway.

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Smiles. Lives of Boulton and Watt. Smiles. Lives of the Engineers. Davidson. The Railways of India.

De Foville. La Transformation des Moyens de Transport.

GUILDS.

Herbert. History of the Livery Companies.

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Williams. Annals of the Founders' Company.

Heatb. Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Groeers.

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Rogers. Historical Account of the Register of Cupar Abbey.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Held. Zwei Bücher zur Socialen Geschichte Englands.

Lambarde. Perambulation of Kent.
Laing. Observations on Europe.

Wade. History of the Middle and Working Classes. Cherouny. Historical Development of the Labor Question.

Tuckett. History of the Laboring Classes.
Langford. Century of Birmingham Life.
Dodd. Days at the Factories.

Ure. Philosophy of Mannfactures.

Gaskell. The Mannfacturing Population of England.

Alfred. History of the Factory Moyement.

Baines. History of the Cotton Manufacture.

Babbage. Economy of Manufactures.

Head. A Home Tour Through Manufacturing Districts.

White. Memoir of Slater and History of Manufactures.

Cartwright. Life and Correspondence of Major Cartwright.

Memoir of M. T. Sadler.

Owen. Life of Robert Owen.

Papers were read in the Seminary by Hannah Sewall, B. A., on Prices in Relation to Family Life; by Clyde Smith, '86, on Influence of the Gold Discoveries; and by Henry Swift on Development of Rent.



when these come we can range and the second of General at the control of the speech Governor Lee had dued away draud cam Fluck introduced Governor E. Willes on of Wost Virghin. He said that he was present as an individual, but as the represente as an individual, but as the represente as an individual, but as the represente of this State. He was a stranger to indicate and they were stangers to him, he knew he was among regular from-bound, the blood Democrats. Hille the first Congress was deciding the cy of the government, this organization of into twus formed to see to it that the Constitution would not be destroyed by federalism, buttle between the leas of Hunilton, ch tended toward royalty, and the Democrate does not be seen that the constitution would not be destroyed by federalism, but the bless of the sage of Monticello and bitter but the fless of the sage of Monticello called, and there they will remain. In conling the speaker said: "There are stragglers do not know the war is over. They are to be plittled than condemned." Exercisely the form of distinguished Democrats who e unable to attend.

m President Cleveland and Governor

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAIMER, ALMANN, June 30. I EXECUTIVE CHAIMER, LAMANN, June 30. I may be a supported by the letter of the imany Society, conveying an invitation to be ent and deliver via address at He ninety-initia and the super that I cannot well be present. It would, as the super that I cannot well be present. It would, and for the satisfaction to join in person with society in reviving the patribute memories of any and recalling your so long continued yearly taction, and it is not not provided in an extension of interest the super the

ayor Hewitt wrote as follows:

In the the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the tiden of the Tammany Society to attend the y-minth annual celebration of Independence day ethic of Jaly next. My arrangements have all made to leave the city on the 2d, so that it will possible for me to take part in a celebration so to every true American, and in company so identified with the principles for which the

neratic party to guard against false doctrines, misteading ieues and amperous invovatous upon the time honored principarents invovatous upon the time honored principarents forth in the Dicelaration of Independence, and in the Dil of rights adopted by his State at the very outset of the revolution and approved by a century of unexampled growth and prosperity, a century of unexampled growth and prosperity, a century of the prosperity, and the prosperity of the

Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fair-child wrote:

ohedient servant,
Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fair-child wrote:
Now, more than ever, should good citizens and all who wish well to our country, and y anew the doctines and purposes of the great rock of the great continues and purposes of the great rock of the great continues and purposes of the great rock of the great contemplation of their work cannot fall to brother every man in the enjoyment of the same. Reverent contemplation of their work cannot fall to teach the gives to all an opportunity of them as heritage which pinese with ample protection to person, to properly and to the rights of manhood. It is for the interset of every citizen, as well as his duty, to do his part for the maintenance of that horitage in all of its integrity and dignity.

Secretary Bayard wrote:
It affords deep satisfaction to lhose who cherish the traditions of American inherty to witness the production of the content o

Congressman Cox's Speech.

Congressman S. S. Cox, who had been repeatedly called for, was, next introduced, and was greeted with tumultuous applause. He said: Mr. Grand Sockem and Members of the Tammony Society:

You have been read the Declaration of Independence, Although it was a Declaration of Independence, through it was a Declaration of Independence, although it was a Declaration of Independence, accomplial independence, our fathers realted their rights and thele violations by a distant government.

Among these rights thus violated was that of representation. I make no apology to-day for make representation. I make no apology to-day for make crude form came out of Germany with its vittenagemose; in a latter form, but foil of votten boroughs, it became the House of Commons, and at one era, all too brief, the Irish Parliament. Even the Torics, who now oppose the revival of the Parliament of Collego Green, in Duilib. Fronder ad-

practised and against which our extractions in a force of through even years of conflict. Is no cour through the property of the property of

SEMI-WEEKLY

EDITION.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CLEVELAND NOMINATED.

St. Louis, June 6.
The Democratic National Convention this afternoon renominated Grover Cleveland for President by acclamation amid a scene of the wildest enthuslasm, and theu took a recess until to-morrow to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions, who had not received as a present the second of the contraction of the contra

port of the Committee on reconstruction to the Committee on reconstruction and the committee of the committe

A LETTER FROM JUDGE GRESHAM.

A Statement that He has Done Nothing to Influence the Convention.

Pittsburgh, June 7.—At a special meeting of the Conkling Republican Club last night the following letter was read from Judge Gresham in answer to a letter sent him last week, notifying him that the Club endorsed him for Presi-

"CHAMBER CIRCUIT JUDGE UNITED STATES, CHICAGO, June 4.

"N. W. Rickmond, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am just receipt of your Oetter of May 29, informing me that the Conkling Republican Club of Pittsburgh, of which you are Secretary, has honored me by an expression of confidence in my fitness for the Presidential office. I beg to assure you and through you the members of your Club, that I appreciate this undeserved compliment. I have done nothing to influence the action of the Convention, and shall not be disappointed, whatever the result may be. I prefer that this letter he not published.

Very truly, yours,
W. Q. GRESHAM."

The letter was read at a meeting at which a reporter was present, and it was beyond the powers of the Club to suppress its contents.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

AN ATTACK OF COUCHING IN THE NIGHT. AN ATTACK OF COOCHING IN THE MOST.

POTSDAM, June 7.—The Emperor passed in
indifferent night. His sleep was frequently
disturbed by coughing. In accordance with
theadvice of the doctors, he did not rise until
eleven o'clock. He gave several andiences at

" WICKED AND HEARTLESS LIES."

"WICKED AND HEARTLESS LIES.'

[From the Boston Globe of this morning.]

These haseless stories had crept into the columns of the Worcester Telegram in an interview had by its reporter with the Rev. C. H. Pendleton, a Baptist clergyman of Worcester. The clergyman was represented as saying that Mrs. Cleveland bad been forcibly abused by her bushand, that her mother, Mrs. Folsom, had been driven from the White House and had gone off to Europe in order to prevent an Administration scandal. The interview in the Telegram was heing discussed in Worcester In the valentine factory of Davall Brothers. A Mrs. Margaret Nicodemus was at work there, and hearing the remarks, and being an admirer of Mrs. Cleveland, she discredited the stories, and wroto a letter to Mrs. Cleveland asking if the statements made by the Worcester clergyman were correct. In her letter Mrs. Nicodemus enclosed a copy of the published interview. By return mail she received the following letter from Mrs. Cleveland:

EXECUTIVE MANNION, JUNG 3, 1888.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1888.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

W.SHINOTON, June 3, 1888.]

Mrs. Nicodemus:

Dear Madam. I can only say in answer to your letter that every statement made by the Rev. C. H. Pendleton in the interview which you send me is basely falso, and I pity the man of his calling who has been made the tool to give circulation to such wicked and heartless lies.

I can wish the women made the tool to give circulation to such wicked and heartless lies.

I can wish the women who was and thoir lives may be es happy, and that their husbands may be as kind, as attentive, considerate, and affectionate as mine. Very truly,

Mr. Pendleton says he was deceived by and is the innocent victim of an unscrupulous reporter. On his return from the Baptist Convention in Washington, Mr. Pendleton delivered a Memorial Day sermon, for a copy of which the Telegram reporter made a request the next day. In the course of a conversation with the reporter the clergyman was interviewed on the political situation in Washington as he saw it. He says the reporter promised not to print what he had said, especially that part of it which related to the siandcrous rumors he had heard during his visit to the capital. He was therefore more than surprised when the next morning he saw what he had said, and more, too, published in the Telegram.

"Of course'l don't believe these rumors," he

"Of course I don't believe these rumors," he said, "and had no desire to circulate them. I don't believe them, and I have only the most humble apology to make if I have innocently been the cause of doing the President and Mrs. Clevoland an injury. I didn't make half of the statements I am credited with making, and what is more, I made the reporter promise he would not publish a word of it."

"Of course I don't believe these rumors," he created: Prof. I tears rused was to the most dumble.

J. M. Sioan of Princeton, declining to accept the cause of doing the President. A letter was received from Prof. W. the port doing to the professorship at Columbia.

—Gov. Hill has signed the bill substituting electricity for hanging as a means of capital punishment.

—Mayor Hewitt replied yesterday to the most do file."

made the reporter promise he would be present a word of it."

He added that he did not vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, but he should certainly do so in 1885, especially if his vote might be construed in the light of doing penance for a grievous sin. Mr. Pendieton will prohably write Mrs. Cleveland a personal apology.

MRS. FOLSOM'S INTERVIEW CABLED TO THE HERALD DISCONCERTS THE SLANDERERS.

HERALD BURBAT.

GORNER FIFTEENER AND G STILLETS, N. W.,
WASHINOTON, June 6, 1888.

A cable despatch from Paris in this morning's
Herald fell like a bombalell in the camp of the
infamous wretches who have been busy for
months circulating not here alone, but from here
all over the country, the ahominable lie that
the President and his wife do not live happily towrether.

the President and his wife do not live happuy together.

Theso creatures counted on Mrs. Folsom's absence in Europe, and made it a part of their tale that she had heen driven from the White House by Mr. Cleveland's misconduct towards his wife, and that she would uever return to Washington. Wheu, therefore, they read Mrs. Folsom's words to the Herald's Farls correspondent this morning, her announcement that "has was arranged from the out-set, I shall go direct from New York to Washington," and her dignified and contemptuous deaini of the story of marital unhappiness, the industrious disseminators of this grossest and most brutal and inexcusable of scandals saw the end had come for them.

It is well known to every journalist in Wash-

the position which the candidate has taken, but the difficulty comes of a two-fold understanding as to the extent to which the message goes. It is found impracticable to use the Mills bill as a test of interpretation, that document heing yet pending, or subject to amendment, even by the friends.

Committee for use at future Democratic Convention to Conventions.

The Chair laid before the Convention the credentials of delegates from Alaska and they were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Committee for use at future Democratic Democracy, Thomas Our young meu under thirty have beard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, inpulse, and emotional politics. So that we need not wonder that now and then we

The Committee on Resolutions went into socret session at 9:45 this morning to receive such report as the sub-committee may have been ready to make. The members of the sub-committee declined to talk about their action. ready to make. The members of the subcommittee declined to talk about their action.
It is understood, however, that the extreme
Watterson element is not to have its way, nor
Is it likely that the extremists of the other way
will make the tariff plank. When the
full Committee met, it was understood
that the resolution will adhere as closely as
possible to the President's message. A majority of the sub-committee, including Mr. Cooper
To Nawa, when was the message. A majority of the sub-committee, including Mr. Cooper
To Nawa, when was the message. A majority of the sub-committee, including Mr. Cooper
To Nawa, when was the message. A majority of the sub-committee, including Mr. Cooper
To Nawa, when was the message. A majority of the sub-committee, including Mr. Cooper
To Nawa, when was the message.
The could be a first of the subtion of the highest character, many of whom have
been visitors et the White House for days at a
time and intimate sharers in its family life, while
others have the freest access at all hours—their
unanimous testimony is that the family life of
the White House is singularly harmonious, affectio ate, and happy.—Herald, June 7.

The Boston Journal, in an editorial commendwhe for it sayiff, very properly danguages the

Tectio are, and happy.—Herald, June 7.

The Boston Journal, in an editorial commendable for its spirit, very properly denounces the vulgar pamphlet ahusing the President which has been circulated among the members of the St. Louis Convention. But it is mistaken when it says "that no one can accuse any Republican of having had any part in the miscrable affair." The person who wrote the pamphlet, and who is now in St. Louis distributing it, is William J. Berry, a reporter of the New York Tribune. The conductors of that journal have known of the dirty business in which Berry is engaged for some time past, and one of the heads of its counting-room, just before he went to St. Louis, gaving money for his expenses on the trip. This information may surprise the Boston Journal, but it will surprise no one who knows the devious courses of the Tribune and the dire necessity of preventing the renomination of President Cleveland which its conductors have felt.—Times, June 7.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Tuesday.

Tuesday.

— There was a long and aerimonious debate in the French Chamber yesterdev over Gen. Boulanger's motion for constitutional revision, but the motion was finally rojected by 377 mays to 186 yeas. The Chamber then resolved, by n vote of 335 to 170, that the speech of M. Floquet should be placarded publicly throughout France. There was slight excitement outside the Chamber on the departure of Gen. Boulanger. A few persons were arrested for refusing to disperse.

Which the practice was convected by the processing the state of the process of the proces

persons were arrested for refusing to disporse.

- Walsh, the man who was suspected by the British police of being implicated in a plot similar to that which led to the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke in Phonix Park, Dublin, finding himself dogged at every footstep, accorded an interview in Paris to an agont from Sectiand Yard. He said be had convinced himself that the police had discovered all the details of the matter in which he was interested, and that he had abandoned his mission. Walsh sailed from Havre for New York on the steamer La Normandie on Saturday, taking vassage under the name of Walters. Previous to his departure he spent money lavishly.

- The dissident members of the British Par-

his departure he spent money larishly.

— The dissident members of the British Parliament at a conference yesterday decided to support the Government on the licensing question if modified so as to limit the period of compensation and provide that the purchase money he obtained by an increased license tax. A meeting was hold at Birmingham to protest against the licensing clauses. There was much disorder. Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., claimed that the Unionists were at liherty to vote against the Government on the question. He said that if the clauses were passed by Parliament, he would introduce a bill for their repeal, and would raise a temperance crusade such as no government could withstand.

— The American fishing-schooner Ambress A.

punishment.

— Mayor Hewitt replied yesterday to the Board of Electrical Control that he would not give orders to the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the poles and wires in the streets where subways are completed until there is money to do the work. There will be no money to do the work unless the Commissioner of Public Works applies to the Board of Apportionment for a transfer of appropriation, indicating the fund from which it can be transferred.

- Eleven lives were lost by the hurning of a hotel at Rockdalc, Tex., yesterday.

Wednesday.

— Two wards of the city of Hull, opposite Ottawa, Ont., were burned yesterday. Between 300 and 450 houses were destroyed, reudering over 2,500 persons homeless. The loss runs from \$300,000 to \$800,000. The insurance is light.

- A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in

Buenos Ayres yesterday. Buenos Ayres yesterday.

— A rallway accident occurred on Monday ovening just outside of Tampico in Mexico, a construction train being doralled near a bridge by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train crashed through the bridge and wont down an embankment. So far as is known eighteen persons were killed and forty-one injured.

- The London Standard says that the Irish tawa.

tails.

The mention of President Cleveland's name in Mr. Collins's speech was greeted with cheering and waving of canos and hats.

T. J. Campbell of New York sent up to the desk to he read a long preamble and resolution prepared by himself and signed by a large number of prumhent Democrats. The resolution declared that the perpetuity of the Republic demands the eaforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth and that Territorial aggraudizament by foreign powers in America should be discouraged and discountenanced by every means in the power of the United Structure of the Monroe of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and the discouraged and discountenanced by every means in the power of the United Structure of the Monroe of the Monroe of the United Structure of the Monroe of the Monroe of the United Structure of the Monroe of

Thursday.

Thursday.

Thursday.

Thomas McEirath, for many years partner of Horace Greeley in tho publication of the 27thune, died tast evening at the house of his son-law, George W. Debevoise, No. 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. His death was the result of old age. Mr. McEirath was hornon May 1, 1807, in Williamsport, Pa., where he loarned the printer's trade and also began the still a youth, and was employed in the Mothodist Book Concern, first as proof-reader and then as salesmen. In 1825 he formed a partnership with Lemuel Bangs in the publication of school and religious books. When this partnership was dissolved, he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the har, and hegan practice in this city. In 1834 Mr. McElrath was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, and in 1840 Gov. Seward appointed him a Master in Chancery. Later Gov. Fish appointed him a Master in Chancery. Later Greeley, and became business manager of the Tribune. He was elected an Alderman in 1845 and 1846, and in 1857 he was made Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute. President Luncoin appointed him Appraiser-General of the New York District in 1801. Afterwards Mr. McEirath served as Appraiser of the Port, and in 1867 he was appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1876 he was supointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1876 he was supointed a Commissioner to the New York District in 1801. Afterwards Mr. McEirath served as Appraiser of the Port, and in 1867 he was appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, and in 1876 was Secretary and general executive officer of the New York State Commissioner to the Commissioner to the New York District his Soi. Afterwards Mr. McEirath served as Appraiser of the New Suphistion in Philadelphia. For many years he was the legal adviser of the National Park Bank. Mr. McEirath served as Bishop of Delaware yesterday by the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, to succeed Bishop the The Rev. W. R. Nichols was nominated. The lay members hy ballot refused to confirm th

Knight, of Gloucestor, Capt. Diggins, master, and the crew were arrested at St. Johns, Newfoundland yesterday on a charge of smuggliag bait to the French bankers at St. Picrre, in contravention of the Newfoundland Bait Act. The United States Consul procured hail, which was taken.

— The Domiulon Government has sont orders to Manitoba to rearrange the frontier patrols to protect Canadian territory from United States marauders. A large silee of Canadian territory on the north border of Dalotta, ahout 100 miles west of Winnipeg, is well-timbered. Lumber in that section is scarce, and it is alleged that large parties of timber pirates make regular trips to tho region, steal timber and carry it across the line to the States.

— The trustees of Columbia College yestorday aftenoon accepted the resignation of President F. A. P. Barnard, and appointed a committee to consider, pominations to fill the vacancy, thus created. 1701, itemy wither was made Accougher.

roll instead of dropping into proper position therefore recommend that the inner base of that portion of each of the movable end ralls which form spilees with the rigid ralls upon the fixed bridge at each end of the draw be bevelled so that when towered they shall more readily drop into proper position. They also recommend that a device he attached to each of the eight movable ralls upon the draw which shall automatically lock the signals at daugor by the act of rallsing the rails, thus rendering it impossible for the signals to be set at safety again until they are unlocked by lowering each of the ralls jute position, the failure of any one rall to drop into place when lowered preventing the unlocking of the signals until it is properly adjusted.

—Fedoroff, the editor of the St. Petersburg No-

—Fedoroff, the editor of the St. Petersburg No-tone Vremua has been sentenced to six weeks' im-prisonment for libelling Gen. von Schellendorff, the Prussiun War Minister.

the Prussian War Minister.

— A cyclone struck Ottawa, Canada, yesterday, and several buildings were wrecked near that city, four persons being killed and three more wounded. Much damage was also done by a wind-storm near Montreal. At Compton the house of O, Perranit was demolished and Perrault's wife and filvo young children were instantly killed. Several other disasters are reported from various points, and it is feared the loss of life will he very heavy. Two wooden houses in St. Jean Baptiste, north of the village, were hlown down, but the occupants escaped.

— Troop pursuing banditti in Cuba have

ovening just outside of Tampico in Mexico, a construction train being doralled near a bridgo by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train crashed through the bridge and wont down an emhankment. So far as is known eighteen persons were killed and forty-one injured.

— Three privates of the Tipperary militia have heen sentenced at Queenstown, Ireland, to one week's imprisonment and to dismissal from the service for cheering Mr. William O'Brien and firing salutes ia his bonor.

— The London Standard says that the Irish the case was submitted to the authorities at Ottawa. Ontario and West. 1992 Ohl Southern. 10 Oblo and Miss. 1876 Ohlo and Miss. 57. Oregon Trans. 2314 Oregon Imp. 5394 Ore Short Line. 22

Sa s the most compotent administrators of the control of the contr

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L. M. W. pref. 4263 Labe Shore. 9034 Loris Island R. R. 903 Loulsv. & Nashy. 53 L. N. A. & Chic. 34 Man. Blov. Con. 894 Marchattan Bench. 99 Marchaller Con. 610 Marshall Con. Conl. 10 Men. & Chord. 10 Men. & Chord. 10 Men. & Chord. 11 Men. & Chord. 12 Men. 12 Me 134 150 141/8 50 87 New Cent. Coal .
N. J. Contreal ... 829k
N. Y. Centreal ... 105 N
N. Y. and N. E. . 37
N. Y. Lack & W. ... 84
N. Y. & W. Y. & W. ... 84
Nor abora Prec. p. 2334
Nor abora Prec. p. 2335
Nor abora Prec. p. 235
Nor abora Prec. p. 1505
Nor abora Prec. p. 1408
Nor folk & West ... 14
N. Y. & Ch. 885 L. Lip 04
do do 24 pl. 28
Ontario Silver ... 2914
Ontario Silver ... 2912 81/9 29 23/9 51 100 144 18 461/4 836 20 2336 5136 10938 14314 17 baye not taken all the power necessary to make that responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. We are confronted by a willy unscrippilous, and desperate foe; there will be no speck on the record that they will not provided by the total they will not be recorded that they will not be recorded to the fault that they will not to trure and misrepresent; not that they will not class or creating that they will not sell to inflame; no passion that they will not willingly perpetrate. They fancy, indeed, that there is no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity, no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at guard full armed at every point to meet them. Our applal is not to passion nor to prefudice, to class or faction, to race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence, and patriotism of the American people.

The Administration of President Clevoland

but to the sound common sense, the intelligence, and patriotism of the American people.

The Administration of President Clevoland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence, and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and discusser are shumb. What the people see is the ville and Chatanooga 1st 7s ½ to 130½. West Shore 4s registered ¼ to 103½, 60h Southern at comes 1½ to 34½, Peoria, Decatur and Evanswillo seconds ¼ to 70. Union Peedic first 6s 968 ¾ to 115½, do. 988 ½ to 116¾. Missouri Pacific 1st consol. 6s ½ to 100, Rich. and Danville consol. 5s ¼ to 81½, Ontaro and West. 1st ½ to 112½, and Richmond Terminal Trust 6s ¼ to 103½, Mariantion and Pacific 4s declined ¼ to 83½, Enriligator, Cedar Rapids and Northern first 5s ½ to 100½, Chesapealto and Ohio currency 6s ¼ to 10, My. Paul first South Mina. division 6s 1 per cent. to 112, Northwestern extended 4s coupon ½ to 7, Louisville and Nashville geaceral mortgage 6s 1 per cent. to 111, St. Louis and Iron Mountaia 2d 7s ¼ to 103¼, Shenadoah Valley general mortgage 6s certificates 1 per cent. to 31, and Pitts-burch and Westeru 1st ¼ to 76%.

123 SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Section | Sect

From 2:35 to 8 F. M.

3000 Ches & O 4s cft, 60161 3000 Nor Pac 24....10656
1000 Cen Pac 15 685.11618 8000 Nor Pac 34....10856
1000 F. W. & D C 1st. 8884 10000 Cer S Line 1st. 108
5000 Hours & T I. 11845
5000 Hours & T G M 4016 10000 Un Pac 1st 90s.11698
5000 N J Cen S. ...10554

Money.

The U. S. Suh-Treasury was this morning debtor pt the Clearing-house in the sum of \$574,
Money on call at the Stock Exphana was 1.4.

Money on call at the Stook Exchange was 1 to 11/2 per cent., the last loans being at 1 per cent.

Themarket for sterling was very dull in the forenoon, and the posted rates wero unchanged at 487248014. The rates for actual business were as follows, viz.: Sixty days 48814(24894, demand 48814(24894, canles 48814(24894, Com-

cottou bills was nil.
Continental bills were quoted as follows, viz.:
Francs 51954 and 51744, reichsmarcks 3544696554,
and 9534, guilders 404464654,
The following are the posted rates of the leading drawers of foreign exchange:

London cables report British consols firmer and slightly higher. United States bonds were again quoted the stat 1304@M; and the 445 at 1004@M. American railway securities were strong and higher. The following shows the movement of prices during the day:

PARIS. 2334 0415 55 Ex. on London. 25.28 In London mouey - 83.20 - 25.2816

In London mouey is \$4@1 per cent.

as compared with the same J	une 1:	
	June 1.	To-day
July wheat	861/4	85%
August wheat	8416	851
September wheet	84	841
December wheat	8614	865
July corn	5597	54
August corn	5526	543
September corn	55%	543
July oats	34	338
August oats.,,	2834	281
August pork		14.25
August lard	8 5216	8.724
August ribs	7.65	7.77%
The leading provision mar		oon hav
heen quiet and prices rather	easier.	
The receipts of amain at	the Intente	

	neen quiet and	prices rath	er easier.	
	The receipts	of grain	at the inter	dor point
	were as holow:			p oznac
i		Wheat,	Corn.	Oats.
ı		bushels.	bushels.	hushels
۱	Last week	1,161,778	3,465,640	2,940,13
	June 4	211,139	177,962	153,17
	June 5	303,501	605,582	605,80
	June 6	209,603	590,956	415,76
	Jgne 7	234,978	400,940	263,83
١	Tho shipmen	ts were as t	follows:	
ı		Wheat,	Corn,	Oats.
•		bushels.	hushels.	bushels
ı	Last week	1,463,125	1,333,311	1,391,08
ı	June 4	239,714	64,133	108,10
ı	June 5	252,208	510,495	679,48
1	June 6	243,804 140,880	330,076	120,69
			218,872	368,39
1	From 2:15 t	0 3 P. M.	the grain ma	rkets wer
	quict,			
d	Prices of gra	in in the N	ew York ma	rket at 3 p

M., as compared with the same at the clos

June 1:		
		8 P. M.
J	une L	To-day.
July wheat	92	9236
August wheat	9234	921/4
September wheat	2377	9312
December wheat	95%	9614
July corn	627/8	6084
August corn	6314	611/4
September corn	6314	61.78
July oats	3497	3772
August oats	. 3006	34
	-	

August oats. 35% 37% August oats. 35% 32% 34% To-day's Chreage Markets. [Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]
CHICAGO, Juno 7 — Noon. — Wheat opened strong on adverse winter wheat reports from Indiena, Illinois, and Missouri and dry weather in northern Dakota. The latter is, although not justified by the Government Weather Burean, which reports good rains at all the signal stations north of the Northern Pacific Road, exerting considerable influence. Scalpers bought about all they could handle, and the shorts covered. If advanced ½c. Outside support was small, and when the scalpers, who loaded up at the opening, attempted to realize profits, the demand was insufficient to absorb offerings, and prices rapidly receded. The weakness was aggravated by estimates of 74 cars to, morrow and reports that exporters at New York had withdrawn. At noon it shows ½c, declub. The temper is bulligh, but if needs outside support to hold the market. Corn opened firm, and advanced with wheat. The bulls took good lines, and the scalpers bought on smaller receipts than expected. Demand slackened at the advance, and when estimates of 780 cars tomorrow were announced, prices rapidly receded ½c. It would break badly If the bulls withdrew support. Oats were a shade better. Prices are supported by the clique. Provisions were firm and ashade higher, but very dull, with no disposition to trade. Cattle receipts 9,000; active and steady; shippers 3.50@5.30, tancy 5.30@5.50.

Stom.

STAGG.—At his residence in New Orleans, La., on June 1, John P. Stagg, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

PERRY.—At Southport, Coun., entered into rest early Sathhat morning, June 3, Ann Eliza Perry, daughter of the late Charles

PATTEN.—On Friday, Juao 1, at Waynesville, North Carolina, James J. Patten, aged fifty-

North Caronna, Janeton eight, HARRIMAN.—On Saturday evening, June 2, 1888, after a lingering illness, Frederick Har-rinan, at his residence, 113 East Twenty-nintu Street.

of the delegation tried to east her six votes for Grover Cleveland, causing laughter. Mr. Morrison of Illinois seconded Cleveland's

nomination, but refused to make a speech.

Kansas seconded lt, halling Cleveland as the

Kanisas seconded it, nathing Clevenau as the Moses of the Democracy.

Byron G. Stout of Michigan took the platform to second the nomination, Cat-calls drowned Mr. Stout's voice amid great the control of the control o

confusion, the Chairman rapping for order.

H. W. Lightfoot of Texas seconded the nomigreat confusion for a minute, but Mr. Daniels

did not rise. The roll call was then completed, and the otion of Mr. McKenzie to suspend the rules as carried, and Cleveland was nominated by

For several minutes after the Chairman ar

nounced Cleveland's nonlination the hand played "Hail to the Chief." Flower of New York offered a resolu tion to take a recoss until ten A. M. to-morrow

lution was defeated.

Mr. Flower denied that he offered this resolution, and offered one to take a recess until

" and great confusion. The re

Mr. Voorhees moved to adjourn until ten A Thed out from Washington that Mr. land has been "on a sprec" times during the past winter, and that on one or more occasions he has struck his wife: that she and her mother had been ly, and that although Mrs. Cleveland had en induced for political reasons to return and put herself within reach of her hus and's fist, Mrs. Folsom had fled to Europe with the declared determination never to New York society has been with this narrative, which heen repeated with many grave particulars on the authority of a United States Senator, not named, the Senator, so the story goes, having been present at one of the wife-beatings and having interfered in a gentlemanly way to rescue the persecuted lady from further ill-treatment. Of course, so monstrous a tale as this could not be contradicted by either Mr. or Mrs. Cleveland. But the *Herald* has interviewed Mrs. Folsom on the subject at Paris, with the following result:

"All that is heneath notice," said Mrs. Folsom with quiet dignity, "and is a matter hest treated with contemptuous silence. Who was so foolish as to start a story so easily dis-

was so rooms as to start a story so easily dis-proved?

"I suppose they counted on the fact that aeither the President nor his wife would deign to utter a word in reply. What woman, hap-ply married, will consider it necessary to say, "My hushand is kind to me?! What husband, devoted to his wife, will say, 'I am not unkind to her?! But they were so foolish as to bring my name in. That was not clever, was it! But let us talk of something else. It is all a foolish campaign story without a shadow of foundation. I only wish all American girls were half as happy in their wedded lives as is my good daughter in the love and care of her worthy hushand."

The fahricator of this infamous calumny undoubtedly reckoned that although the story would eventually be denied and disproved by perfectly satisfactory evi-ficace, yet the public would say that where there is so much smoke there ust be some fire, and that even the President did not knock his wife down, he must have abused her in some way, and if he did not get beastly drunk, he muat have been under the influence of liquor. We trust that steps will be taken to trace the authorship of this early campaign lie, in order that the United States Senator who started it, if there be such a monster, may reap the harvest of loathing of every decent man and woman in the world.

The manufacturers of the silly slanders about President Cleveland and his family, of which we print the final exposure to-day, made the great mistake which nearly all compounders of "campaign stories" are guilty—of putting it too strongly. It was had policy to make the President's conduct in his home so very outrageous, and Mrs. Cleveland so frightfully unhappy, because this led to instant happy, because this led to marrest and conviction, while they might, merely hinting and winking and pretending to know more than they were willing to tell, have gone on for two or three months without heing caught or brought to hook. It is melancholy to see that, as four years ago, the leader in this filthy and shameful husiness was a minister. It was n Reverend C. H. Pendleton, a Baptist minis ter of Worcester, Mass., who brought hack from a ministerial visit to Washington the disgusting fables about the President's "orgies" at the White House, nd his brutality to his wife. Since Mrs. Cleveland's crushing letter Mr. Pendleton says he is sorry, that he did not say all the reporter made him say, and got n promise from the reporter not land this year hy way of expiation. But he cannot meud matters in this way. He would aggravate his offence by offering Mr. Cleveland his vote. The best atonement he can make is to vote for Blaine, or "Tom" Platt, or somehody of that sort.

Mr. Collins's speech as Chairman of the Convention at St. Louis was much above the level of such efforts. It was measured and dignified in tone, free from extravagance of every description. He indulged slenderly in the old time-honored "arraignof the enemy, and made a more ment" impressive deliverance of the Democratic gospel than the party has listened to since old days before slavery began to bewil der the disciples. We wish we could say as much for the blast with which the redoubta-We wish we could say as ble Mr. Dougherty renominated Mr. Cleve the sense of it only seanty. It is well that it made no difference by whom the nomination was made, or how it was made. Some Tammany man had to do the work and Mr. Dougherty now carries the Tamma-ny trombone, and, "Gad, sir," as we ouee heard a colored man remark of a player of that instrument, "how be makes that thing talk," It was Mr. Dougherty who thing talk," treated the last meeting of the State Bar Associatiou to a "paper" on the awful license of the press, ahout which he displayed great gloom for a man of naturally huoyant temperament. Mr. Bourke Cockran, who is the vanced their prices from day to day. They

The Republic comments as follows on the platform:

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions has been appointed and is now at work. It began well yelecting Hon. Honey Wattersou of Kentucky Chairman, but the closeness of the vote by whether the Manittee is very evenly divided between the reformers and the trimmers, the committee is very evenly divided between the reformers and the trimmers, the control of the

vention is a great advance upon any which has been held by a party in power for many years. Four years ago the Collector of the port of New York was a Republican delegate, and was one of the recognized leaders of the Blaine boom. Now the Collector of the port is altending to the du ties of his office, and, so far as we have been able to learn, all his assistauts, except Deputy - Collector Davis, are doing the same. We wish that the same thing could be said of State and city officials, but it cannot. There is a shame-fully large number of them from this State present at St. Louis, but of course the President has no control over them. The absence of Federal officials is, however, a gain which ean scarcely be overestimated. first time in many years, it can be truthfully said that the eustom-houses of the laud are taking no part in the nomina tion of a President. When we consider that the last Republican Collector of New York received his appointment as a reward for service rendered in a national Convention, and went to the following national Conven tion as a delegate and worker for the man who secured him his reward, in spite of the fact that the giving of the reward split the party in twain and brought on a quarrel which incited a lunatic to shoot the President, we begin to realize what progress civil-ser vice reform has made

THE renomination of President Cleveland by the National Convention of his party has been so much expected and so little doubtful at any time that criticism and comment are for the most part superfluous. It is usually the case when there is no contest over the first place ou the ticket that the competition for the second place excites great interest, hut the preeminent merits of Mr. Thur-man as a statesman and a citizeu have so far overshadowed all others that here also the interest of the public, who always like a close race, has measurably ahated. In fact, the great struggle at St. Louis has been over the platform, and over a single one of its component parts. This struggle hegan when the President's message was delivered, and it has culminated in au en dorsement of the principles of the message The result could hardly have been otherwise because if Mr. Cleveland were to he renom uated, he must be taken as he is. To have taken him in any other way would have made the Democratle party the laughing-stock for gods and men. The party would in such case have been beaten without the honor of s

fight.
The platform endorses the principles of the President's message and the efforts of the Democratic representatives in Congress to se cure an adequate reduction of taxation and to reduce the surplus in the Treasury. This is n brave and manly stand. It is in no sense a "straddle" or a deception. The message has been hefore the people long enough for everybody to understand it. It describes a situation of the national finances which everyhody acknowledges to he full of peril. It calls for a reduction of tariff taxation in the interest of the great mass of the people, in order that they may obtain the necessa-ries of life and the materials of industry nt lower rates, and at the same time avoid impending evil of n lock-up of the people's money in the Treasury. Nothing could be plainer or less liable to misconception. By endorsing the message, therefore, the Democratic party has at all events challenged the respect of enemies as well as frieuds, and whatever the outcome may be, it has not cease to dominate American politics until it is settled on principles fair a to all. Never since the days of feudal ty rnnny and monopoly has there been a system so cunningly devised to widen the gap he tween different classes of society, and to fer-tilize the rich man's domain with the sweat of the poor man'a brow as the present tariff of the United States—a system denounced ns unjust by seores of the most eminent Republican statesmen now living, who will now neither do anything to right its admitted wrongs nor nllow anybody clse

to do so if they can prevent it. The Democrats have taken their stand, not without some contest, but yet manfully and openly. What will the Republicans do when their turn comes? We need not anticipate what particular form of words they will em ploy in their platform. It is not what they may say nt Chicago, but what they will do in Washingtou, that will be decisive. The Treasury surplus is a fact of gigantic pro It cannot even be gotten rid of by a plank in a platform. It cannot he gotten rid of by new pension bills, and river and harbor jobs, and such like profligacy. It too great, too near at hand. Pension bills and public works take time to get in ope ration. The surplus is a present fact, growing from day to day. The purchases of honds ost ceased because the offcrings are few and the prices exorhitant. The pu

inotion was in order, but ordered the call of the roll of States continued.

When Delaware was reached the Chairman of the delegation tried to east her six votes for Grover Cleveland, causing laughter.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions base became apprinted and is now at work. It below the continued to the platform:

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions base became apprinted and is now at work. It below the Chairman of the Chairman and I have been read by the Chairman of the Committee did not see fit to report this, and I have have the continued and is now at work. It below to the Chairman of the Chai

the sugar planters adrift, and make the sugar the Republican tariff policy of the campaign. When this is done, the issue the somewhat simplified. The question the beasked why wages in the sugar industry should be cut down to the West Indiastandard or the slave-labor standard, and why one American industry should be se lected as a sacrifice for the benefit of all others Oregou has given her verdiet against tariff reform undoubtedly, but the end is not yet. We are only at the heginning.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

The nomination of Allen G. Thurman for Vice-President illustrates anew the weakness of our cleetoral system, so far as it affects Theoretically, the man who is elected to the second place ought to he qualified in every respect for the first, since experience has shown that there is one chance in aix of his being called upon to fill the higher position. Mr. Thurman would not for a moment he considered, under any circumstances, a candidate for President, because everybody would say that a man in his seventy-fifth year is too old for the Presi-Yet a convention nominates a man who is in his seventy-fifth year to an office whose holder is liable at any time during his term to become President. It nominates him in accordance with the traditional custom of selecting the candidate for Vice-President on the ground of his "availabili-" as a help to the Presidential nominee

That Mr. Thurman is a strong nominee for eampaign purposes will be generally admitted. His name will warm the hearts of a good many old Democrats who have never had much sympathy with the new generation which Mr. Cleveland represents. His very age in itself is a help to his cande ig-in one aspect, since it appeals to the pride which all well-regulated party men feel in an "old Roman." Moreover, it will be extremely embarrassing for the Republicans to make an issue of Mr. Thurman's age. If they say that a man who was horn in November, 1813, is too old to be Vice-President, it follows no 1813, is eessarily that a man who was horn in March 1813, is too old to be a member of the Su preme Court, and Judge Bradley should at Mr. Cleveland to appoint a Democratic suc-Practically, the age issue will not for much. The voter who thinks eount for much. that Mr. Cleveland is a hetter man for President than the Republican candidate will not be deterred from voting for him because he thinks that a younger man ought to have been nominated for Vice-President.

Except in the matter of age, Mr. Thurman is the hest man whom the Democracy could present for the Vice-Presidency. His public career has been a long and an honorable one, the only spot upon which was made by his yielding, with so many other good men both parties, to the soft-money craze which ot over the West fifteen years was elected to the lower bran of Congress in 1844, was judge of the Ohio Supreme Court from 1851 to 1854, and its Chief Justice for the next two years, United States Senator from 1869 to The historian whose judgments every Republican unhesitatingly accepts stowed upon him the highest praise. 'Twenty Years of Congress,' Mr. Blain of Mr. Thurman that "his rank in the nate was established from the day he to seat, and was never lowered durin riod of his service. His retirem Senate was a serious loss to his

respect of all with whom he had heen asso-ciated during his twelve years of honoraple ciated during hia twelve years of hone

If Mr. Thurman is sent back to the tal, he will return with the unique sati tion of finding the sound doctrines of the Constitution, for which he made a gallent hus hopeless fight against n Republican majority in the Senate, established for all time by the decisions of a Republican Supreme Court overthrowing the acts which he vaidly protested were unconstitutional. Since hi retirement in 1881, the highest judicial tribunal has rendered a series of decisions which fully sustain Mr. Thurman's position on the great issue of State rights, and which indeed sometimes read almost like extracts from his own apeeches. When he entered the Senate in 1869 there were but niue other Democrats in the hody, the House was Republican more than two to one, and the school represented by Oliver P. Morton la House were carrying through laws based the Constitution had worked n revolution in the relations of the States to the Federal

The history of the Civil-Rights Act show how Mr. Thurman was beaten by numbers in Congress, but saw his position ultimately adopted by the Supreme Court. This act

port that has just been rend by the Chalman. I desired to have the Convention readopt detailed in the season of the convention has defined and the season of the convention has defined and the season of the convention has defined and the season of the convention hall extremely close and sultry, there was little appreciable graduation in the attendance of spectators in the rear of the delegates' seats. The despectation in the attendance of spectators in the galleries and in the vast area of chairs in the rear of the delegates' seats. The despectation, which were rudely handled during the stormy demonstratious following the nentiantion of Cloveland yesterday, were restored, and the bust of the President flanking the Season of the

It has seldom heen allowed a man to enjoy such a triumph as Mr. Thurman must feel

in the decisions of a Supreme Court conhis views of the Constitution, and annulling act after act which he had fought on the ground that they were unconstitutional. The fact shows most strikingly how comissue. No Republican dares dissent from the position laid down by a Republican Supreme Court, while every Democrat applauds the assertion hy that tribunal of the doctrines which Mr. Thurman so ahly maintained.

The Oregon election shows a Republican gain undoubtedly, but not a sufficient one to warrant much boasting. The three preceding June elections for Congressmen were as

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1882	22,517	19,152	3,305
1884	25,699 26,918	23,652 25,283	2,047 1,635

3.500 to 4.000 majority, or a little more than they had in 1882. It is safe to admit that the gain they have made is due to the tariff issue. The two largest interests in the State are wool and lumber. Both of these have heen in a frantie condition respecting the tariff, while there has been little or nothing done to enlighten the .votcra as to their into rests as consumers of dutiable goods. In this respect Oregon may be regarded as perhaps the most benighted Stale in the Union.

SUPPORTING CLEVELAND,

SUPPORTING CLEVELAND.

A VERMONT elergyman writes to us:
I enclose \$\$ to renew my subscription once
more for the Nation. It is as nearly indispensable to me, for more reasons than one, as a
paper can he, and yet, if the Nation supports
Cleveland after his hehavior as to civil-service
reform, a good many of us will he cenvinced
that its real concern is not for that reform at
all, but for the tariff. Vermont is a small State,
hut his hypocrisy in the matter of civil-service
reform has heen shown nowhere more evidently than here, and in view of the case olsewhere
that is saying much. I never had any interest
in a public office; never was a protectionist;
shall never vote for either Blaine or Cleveland;
hut I have a citizen's care ahout saving the
frame of Government itself hefore settling the
tariff.

Our readers will bear us witness that we bave not sought and do not seek to minimize the shortcomings of the Administration in the matter of civil-service reform. We ac knowledge, too, at the outset, that a reformer has more reason to complain in Vermont than in most other States, the offices there having been handed over to a very objectionable editorial "Boss," who has played ducks and drakes with them among a more than usually disreputable lot of Democratic politi-cians, for Vermont, being a small State, does not produce Democrats in any great variety. There are but few of them who do her any credit.

We admit all this, and a great deal more.

But what then? In politics, as well as religion, one's duty does not with prayer, or praise, or confession, or profession. After all the talk, all the criticism, all the denunciation, the necessity for action still remains. Everything we say or nnybody says about politics is in short intended not so much to edify men Their votes at the election. Journalists do not address their readers as students of political philosophy, but as men who have it in their power once in two years to say who shall legislate for the United States, and once in four years to say who shall be their Executive. And the question which is submitted to every sensible man to-day, is not how to express through his vote views on government way of doing this, but how to provide the United States with the best government pos sible under existing encumstances. We went over this ground a good deal in 1884. The situation has not since then greatly changed, and it is not likely to change. We advise no one to vote for Cleveland who thinks he can do better, and by doing better we do not mean easting a vote for somebody a token of admiration or esteem, but eontributing to the election of somehody who, all things considered, will make a better President than Cleveland, If our corre spoudent knows of any such candidate, and enlly believes that in voting for him he would be performing an act of government, and not simply expressing an emotion, then, by all means, he should support him.

Our own reason for thinking that he knows no such person, and is not likely to know him, can be stated in very hrief compass. In the first place, although we admit that Mr. Cleveland has in the matter of civil-

The roli-call then began for nominations for

Vice-President.
Col. M. F. Tarpey placed in nomination Allen G. Therman for Vice-President.
The mention of Thurman's name was greeted with the waying of handamas everywhere and with shearing.

The mention of Gov. Gray's name by Mr. The mention of Gov. Grays name by arr.

Tarpey brought out mingled cheers and bisses
long continued. Mr. Tarpey's speech
was interrupted with cries of "Gray's
and great confusion. Gray's picture was hoisted, and there were
further interruptions by the Gray unen and
much confusion.

much confusion.

As the roll call coutinued, the confusion was so great that the Chairman threatened to have

T. M. Patterson of Colorado took the plat-form. There was great cheering when he re-ferred to Black's war service and to his action

in the Chicago Convention in 1884.

Mr. Patterson read Black's letter of withdrawn!. Mr. Patterson said: "There is only one reason why Black's friends do not how before the red bandanna: they fear the death of the bandanna they fear the death of who has already filled ed time, and then the allotted time, from him concessions of a far worst character than anything the reform-

ers have had to reproach him with. These attempts are incessant. They begin at sunrise, and they end only at midnight. They are infinite in variety, and of every de gree of baseness, and are frequently made by men whose hypocrisy and persistence in humbug the public never suspects, and his disgust for whom the President, in defer ence to the public, has to coneeal.

And it is not unnatural that a man who has to pass through this ordeal daily, and keep his own secret, should prove more or less unmindful of the unfortunate effect on the public mind of the abusea which he does attempt to stay, and by the antics of the ss, or hopelessne or delusion, he allows to run.

Anyhow, no matter what we may think of President Cleveland, we have to choose this summer between him and somebody clse. At this writing we do not know who that somehody will be. Our belief is that in the present condition of the Republican party he is certain to be either somebody whom the party cau hy no possibility elect, or somehody whom it will try to elect simply as a substitute for Blaine, and who e pledged, if elected, to give Blaine the place and power in the Administration which he lost through Garfield's death. We advise any anxious civil-service-reformer, therefore, to consider earefully, before deciding not to vote for Cleveland kind of men who now lead the Republican party and manage its conventions; to eo sider their attitude towards the spoils system, and the nature of their criticisms on President Cleveland's shortcomings, and then to study their practice when last in power under Garfield. Any one who will give himself the trouble to examine the give himself the trouble to examine the records of the uses which Garfield and Blaine made of public office hetween March 4 and July 2, 1881, will, we are sure, rise up almost, if not quite, cured of any nausea which President Cleveland's inconsistencies may have caused him, especially when he remembers that the retrieval of the sure of the state of the sure of th that the party in power was not changed in

that year.
In short, to aum up, if we saw the smallest chance of Cleveland's being opposed by any one who would earry out or come anyw near carrying out the pledges Cleveland made in 1884, we should not be prevented by nny concern for the tariff from supporting him, because we know well that tariff reform is not within the President's reach, while civil-service roform is. But we see no prospect of anything of the kind. In the present condition of the Republican party we see no possibility of it. If the Convention nominates a fit man at Chicago, it will he with the intention of "knifing" him; if it nominates a bad one, it will he with the view of using his clothes to disguise the well-known features of James G. Blaine.

One of the chief Republican bugahoos is at last relegated to obscurity by n leading Republican organ. The Philadelphia Press, referring to a wild article in a contempo rary regarding the danger from the solid South, says: "We do not believe, however, that the payment of the rehel debt is one of the perils to he feared." In other words, Press has at last reached the postthe tlon occupied by Mr. Depew when was running ou the Democratic ticket, and lin and James G. Blaine, and men of that character, and of national reputation, telling was elected, they might anticipate auoth civil war and the payment of the great hur-den of the rebel deht. They insult-ed the intelligence of their audience, else they best appreciated what Intelligence was." When the political history of the period succeeding the war comes to be written, the rebel-debt scare will appear as one of its most remarkable features. As the Democratic orator whom we have just quoted said, when a man like Blaine, or n paper like the Philadelphia Press, prophosied that the Democrats would pay the rehel deht if they came into power they insulted the intelligence of their audi ence," and yet they kept on insulting the iutelligence of the people iu this way year after year,

Latest reports from the Republican Boys show a steady drift towards Alger as their caudidate. A rumor was nbroad among them last evening that Alger, if nominated, would be willing to contribute \$5,000,000 to the campaign fund. We can readily believe the statement of the Times that when " Biglin heard this he wanted to 'take off his coat" at once and go to work for Alger. Barney and the other Boys realize perfectly that they will have a great deal hetter chance for getting some of the cam-paign funds to haudle if the candidate is not merely a rich man, but n Western rich man. The rich Republicans in this part of

r of Now York dissented from a part of the item.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

File roll-call then began for nominations for co-President.

Col. M. F. Tarpey placed in nomination Aldiana delegation met at their headquarters and unanimously agreed to support him for the second place. Conversations with members of the differ-

Conversations with members of the different delegations disclosed a disposition upon the part of the adherents of other candidates to unite upon Gov. Gray in order to defeat the nomination of Judge Thurman hy acclamation. To this plan the Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, and a part of the Illinois delegations are said to be favorable. Should the nomination of Judge Thurman fail on the first hallot, there is a strong prohability that a hreak of the unit rule would occur in the New York and Maryland delegations and that the Texas and Kentucky delegates would join with them. Maryland delegations and that the Texas and Kentucky delegates would join with them. The New England delegation, as well as these of the Pacific Coast, will prohably vote nearly solidly, and while their first choice is Judge Thurman, leading members of those delega-tions express a perfect willingness to unite upon another candidate in case Judge Thurman's nomination should not be practically unanimous. The friends of Mr. Stevenson are in accord with this plan, helieving that in the ovent of Thurman's defeat either he or Gov. Gray

slopes of our uplands, with their grateful shade, their ebarming color, their sublimity, their poetry, their religious inspiration. They teach at the same time a most impres-sive lesson of another sort, showing how countries that have allowed their timber to he swept off by private greed have the prey of alternate droughts and freshets, their once fruitful land being either torn from its bedding in the rocks and washed away, or dried up and rendered barren to such a degree that population can no longer

be supported on it.

Not the smallest attention was given to these considerations on the Republican side of the House in the debate on the lumber duty, nor did any of the dehaters on that side attempt to answer the arguments hased upon forestry as a part of the equipment of civilized nations. Their whole discourse ran upon the difference in wagea between this country and Canada, and upon the necessity of keeping the home market sacred to the home sawmill. Mr. Cox of New York made a spirited and eloquent appeal for the protection of our forests in the true sense of the word. "Eventually," he said, "these splendid wooded mount ranges of our country will be converted into arid wastes, unless we cease to give a legal premium and moneyed bounty for these ravages. They will become the lair of ma-laria and the abode of desolation. Such has been the fate of all other countries in past ages that have been reckless of the priceless hiessings of their wooded treasures. We will only value our forest riches after we shall have lost them." To which Mr. Burrows of Michigan, who followed him debate, had nothing better to reply than that there was invested in the business of lumhering in Michigan the sum of \$40,000,000, and that that State was "producing" more than 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber every year. Producing here means destroy ing, just as protection to our own lumber means the speedy annihilation of its sources of supply.

How far this destruction bas gone on was shown incidentally by a remark made hy Mr. Smith, the "Labor" Representative of the Milwaukee district. "It is a fact," he said, "that my entire constituency, lahorers, meebanics, and lumber-dealers, are crying aloud for free lumber. The truth is that if I want to make a flour-spout in my trade as a millwright, I find great difficulty in fluding n board fit to use. The lumber that we get is of the commonest and poorest quality, and when we do get something good enough, we are compelled to pny \$50 n thousand feet. This hecause of the fact that our markets are closed to the Canadian product." This means that the lumber supply adjacent to the Milwaukce market, once the hest in the world, is so far exhausted that the woodchoppers can now find nothing hut young trees, second-rate timber, to cut, so that we must go to Canada for good stock, duty or no duty. The protectionist a ment is that this makes the tariff much the more necessary, because we must "equalize the conditions of production" — this was exactly Mr. Randall's argument. If we are reduced to saplings and crooked sticks, so that it requires twice as much lahor to produce a thousand feet of lumher as is required in Cnnada, we need a heavier duty than hefore, in order to equalize the conditions of production. So Mr. Randall proposed that the duty on manu-factured lumber be raised to 15 per cent, ad valorem in place of \$2 per thousand feet. would be equal to a specific rate somewhere

hetween \$2 and \$3 per thousand. Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Gucuther of Wisconsin predicted the immediate ruin of all our lumber interests, including those of the South, where lumber has become a great article of export to foreign countries, if the duty were taken off. It might be asked why the lumber industry was not ruined during the twelvo years (1854-1866) that the Reciprocity Treaty with Cannda was in force, while lumber w on the free list. It might be inqui ed whether the lumber industry over more flourishing than in that period, and the answer would be in the negative. If the lumber interests were prosperous during a period when lumber was on the free list, and if they would not be prosperous now, the only reason for the difference is that then we had plenty of trees, while now we have a searcity. And is it in order to make this scarcity more grievous, and to hring in as speedily as possible a state of deprivation and want, with all the collateral ills implied by it, that the Republicans cling with such tenacity to the hnrharous tax

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Worse This Morning and His Mind Less Clear.

Washinoton, June 7—2 A. M.—Geu. Sherldan does not seem so well as earlier la the day. His rest has been frequently disturbed by attacks of coughing, which increased in frequency as the night wore on.

3:45 A. M.—Gen. Sheridan has rested more easily since two o'clock, and has only had one or two slight attacks of coughing.

6 A. M.—Gen. Sheridan rested comfortably during the latter part of the aight.

9:30 A. M.—Gen. Sheridan is not quite so well

9:30 A. M.—Gen. Sheridau is act quite so well this moraiag. The hulletin Issued this morning

is as follows:

"JUNE 7-9 A. M.—Oen, Sheridan passed a Somewhat restless night. He complained of nausea, his tongue is heavily coated, and his mind is less clear. The kidneys are doing their work. Pulse 114, respiration 32. No return of hemorrbage.

R. M. O'RKILLY,

"W. MATTHEWS,

"CHAS. B. BYINE,

"H. C. YARNOW."

ington that during a number of mouths past this tale of Mr. Cleveland's maltreatment of his wife has been busly circulated in what is called "society." It has been whispered in every car, male and female, that world lasten. It has been sent in letters to every circly in the country. Only the other day in Cincinnatt lady here on a brief visit asked your correspondent, "Circle there be any truth in titrees tales which are told among his in Cincinnati?" and went on to repeat whith she had found in circulation there, the same story precisely, in all its gross and stupid details, which has been so persistently whispered about here, and has heen hawked about the newspaper offices by wretches who thought that deem journalists could be persuaded to abet their vite purpose.

Origin of the fallow of the scales were first set going. So far as can be ascertained lieve they were originated by a drunken Democratic politician, who had some fancied or real canso to delike Mr. Cleveland. They were at once and eagerly taken up by Republicans, who took care at first to give as the excuse for their retailing of scandal, "It is not our story—the comes from a Democratic source—we only relate what a Democratic source—we only relate their tales shoul

than nair the delegates had put in an appearance, and none of the members of the Platform Committee had entered the hall. There was a consultation between Temporary Chairman White and Mr. Cassidy, of the Committee on Permanent Organization as to the advisability of calling the Convention to order before the Committeemen article. There was a disposition to

ber last to make up their minds whether they would be satisfied with another term of a tariff reformer like Cleveland, and by coming here unanimous for his renomination they coucede the soundness of his position as openly and homestly expressed in his last message. It is nothing short of self-stuffication, say the reformers, for these protection Democrats, to whine about heing overreached by any influence of the reformers with the Fresident. At this late hour the protectionists have only one of two things todo, say their coponents; they must either adopt a tariff plank in accord with the President's message, or precipitate choas upon the Democratic party by rejecting Cleveland as a candidate for renomination. The reformers have a powerful ally in the St. Louis Republic, the leading Democratic paper of the Sonthwest.

The more moderate Gorman tariff men claim that they desire mothing more not less than that they desire mothing more more less than that they desire more moderate department of the previous protection in the province of the resident protection in the province of the resident protection in the province of the resident protection is a subject as a disposition to act for them and their through the protection is a form of the province of the province of the reform of th

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York, Thursday, June 7, 1888.

Stocks were generally higher throughout the day, though the advances were only fructional except in the cases of Louisville and Nashville and Tennessee Coal. The volume of business was smaller than yesterday. There is no speculative activity in anything, but the market keeps firm owing to the searcity of floating stocks in the street.

In the afternoon it was annonneed that the usual dividends of 3 per cent. for the half-year on the common stock and 134 for the quarter of the preferred stock had been declared by the Northwestern directors in session to-day in Chicago.

co. Only \$185,000 of hoads were offered to a Treasury to-day, of which only \$35,000 were depted.

The early London prices for stocks before the thing of this market were 16 to 56 higher than

All control of the co

colvairous and conscientions men who could no linger knock the corruptions of the Republican party. It was great, deserved, necessary victory.

The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen, chosen at the etection, took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude—a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed extherantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—than day marked tho close of an old era and the heginning of a new tra. It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force, of general contempt for coastitutional limitations and plain and class strife; of the reign of a carty of the sea of verification and perfect peace and perfect minor, the sea of perfect peace and perfect minor, the sea of perfect peace and perfect into a federal regular of the powers; of a public with initiated with absolute integrity and stree conducted with a street and stre

Bonds.

Rallroad bonds were quict and prices were livegularly changed during the forenoon. The features were Eric secoad consols which were active and advanced 1 per cent. to 0346, but later lost part of the improvement; and Texas and Pacific new seconds, which advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 394. Burlington and Quincy \(\frac{5}\) but later lost part of the improvement of the Union restored to text and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture mets of the english of the control of the c

the true course has been kept from the heginning.

We need not wait for time to do justice to
the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded
in respect for law and justice; with a thorough
grasp of principles and situations; with any
relious and conscientious industry; the very incarnation of firmness—be has nobly fulfilled
the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name
high on the scroll where future Americans will
read the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic.

Fellow Democrats: This is but the initial
meeting in a political campaign destined to be
memorable. It will be a clashlag of nearly
even forces. Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But great as they are,
the old Democratic party, in conscious strength
and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly.

Mr. Collins spoke in a voice which, though

and creat in volume was sufficiently distingt of enable him to be heard in every part of the Hall. He was frequently interrupted with loud applause, his reference to the long and finally successful efforts of the Democratic party to obtain coatrol of the reins of government, heing especially well received. References to the name of Cleve-land provoked enthusiasm whenever they oc-curred.

At the conclusion of his speech the centlemen selected to represent the various States as Vice-Presidents proceeded to take seats upon the platform while the hand played. The Chairman stated that he had been in-

COMMERCIAL. New York, June 7-12:30 r. m.—The foreign grain markets, according to Beerholm's report, opened this morning generally quiet, and prices unchanged. At Liverpool wheat was quiet but steady, and our firm. Wheat off coast was quiet but steady, and our gasage steady. Corn on passage was quiet. Nativowheat in the English market was unchanged, and in the Fronchightet. Wheat and flour at Paris were firmer. The weather in the United Kingdon is more summer-like.

Private cables from the foreign markets are not encouraging, and generally note duiness.

The estimated receipts of grain at Chicago for to-morrow are 74 cars of wheat, 784 cars of eorn, and 254 cars of oats.

Allour merchant of this city received replies to-day from twenty-three different parties in different sections of Ohio in regard to inquiry as to the present acreage and condition of the winter wheat crop in that State. The result of the inquiry shows the acreage to be about the same as last year and the condition 63 per cent, of an average crop. About 20 per cent. of last year's crop is yet in farmers hands.

The New York Produce Exchange will be closed for business at 2:15 r. m. from June 15 to September 15, 1888. It will be opened at eleven A. M. on Mondays, and at the usual time on other days.

From 12:15 to 2:15 r. M. the grain markets

September 15, 1888. It will be opened at eleven a. M. on Mondays, and at the usual time on other days.

From 12:15 to 2:15 r. M. the grain markets were easier, the large estimated receits of corn at acceptance for the region of the control of the control of the fall that in the future.

He is not a hope. He is a realization.

Scorning subterfuge, disidaring reflection by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courage-ously declares to Coagress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation; that the Treasury of the United States glutted with unneeded gold oppresses industry, enharmasses business, endangers financial tranquility, and breeds extravagance, centralization, and corruption; that high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace; that the millious that pour into the Treasury come from the hard earned arings of the American people; that the pulsation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privice of the control of the control of the personal gain, levy by the confliction for the necessaries of life from every man, women that hard the land; that to lower the tariff is not free trade; it is to reduce the unjust profits of menopolists and hoss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest.

The man who asserts that to lower the tariff is not free trade; if is to reduce the unjust profits of menopolists and hoss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest.

The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade, insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is furthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This Administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barvan and coming generations.

There is no piltering. There are no johs and each his Administration. Public office is a pub-

corporations faithless to obligations and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations.

There is no pilfering. There are no johs ander this Administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire.

While the Fresideat has heen the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice.

Above all, sectional strife as never hefore is at an end, and sixty millions of freemen in the ties of hrotherhood — prosperous and happy. These are the activation end of the same fillustrious leaders was ready to meet our political opponents in high and hoacrable dehate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution its every line and lotter, ever remembering that powers not delegated to the United States by States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people by the authority of the Democracy of New York, hacked by the Permocracy of New York, hacked by the Permocra

fine effect, in his best style, and aroused nn-hounded enthusiasm.

When he mentioned the aame of Grover Cleveland or referred to his public acts and utteraaces the Convention fairly shouted itself hoarse. The delegates mounted the chairs, waved their hats, their canes, and handkerchiefs. The 10,000 spectators joined in the applause, and the band in the east gallery helped along with horns and drums, hut their hlare and noise could scarcely he heard above the general din.

hut their hlare and noise could scarcely he heard ahove the general din.

As Mr. Dougherty finished his impassioned speech, some one in the west gallery tore aside a curtain which had hid a portrait of President Cleveland, upon the face of the great picture of the Capitol hudding, revealing to the gaze of the Convention the well-known features of the President. This incident aroused the enthusiasm of the Convention to a fever heat. The hall was at oace filled with cheer on cheer, and the great hody of people in the auditorium, halcony, and galleries arose and stood shouting at the top of their voices, until the din hecame almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air, red bandsuas waved from a thousand hands, and white, hlack, and gray hats were frantically thrust upon the points of canes and waved until the owners bepoints of canes and waved until the owners became exhausted.
Some one on the stage crowned the bust of

Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the Chairman with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder hurst of shouts and cheers than hefore. Although the full hand of sixty pieces was in full hlast all this time, not a sound

from its trumpets could be heard.

The climax of this great scene was reached when the hanners of all the States were horner. hy the delegates to the New York standard and from the pillars and from the face of the halconies, waving these improvised hanners all over the hall for ten minutes. This re-markable outburst did not cease until every-hody was absolutely exhausted. It was exactly twenty-four minutes before the Chair was able to regain control of the Convention. The Chairman kept rapping for order, but the cheering continued, and horns were blown

in the galleries. The delegates gathered in groups, waving their State hanners high in air, and cheeriag with renewed vigor. A woman's red hat dropped from the gallery, and the delegates tossed it about, still cheering

and waving hats and umbrellas.

The cheering ceased after twenty-four mini-

utes.

The Kentucky delegation asked and was granted unanimous consent to second the nomination. James A. McKenzie was recognized, and hut not urolonged, cheering there was renewed, but not prolonged, cheering at his meution of Cleveland's name, and wild eathusiasm at his mention of Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. McKenzie said: "Mrs. Cleveland is the ouly hetter Democrat than Mr. Cleveland in the country." He addressed the Convention as out never between the convention as "Gentlemen of the jury." He said: "Kentucky likes Cleveland for his spleadid racing qualities. (Great laughter and applause.) The President's message had the directness and force of a Kentucky wife and the graphing of a dynamite. tucky riflo and the execution of a dynamite cartridge," (Renewed applause and great

laughter.)
Mr. McKenzie moved to suspend the rules

nd make the nomination unanimous.

Judge Twiggs of Georgia rose to second the

The Chairman ruled that Mr. McKenzie's

The Evening Yost.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

New York, Friday, June 8, 1888,

he opened for subscriptions. Sub-cremit with order, which should be cterm; numes are not entered until

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Among the enlivening contributions to the oblitical literature of the day is a circular sent in large quantities to the St. Louis Con vention representing President Cleveland as a debanchee and a wife-heater. This precious brochure has been heralded by word of mouth for several weeks, the story being ped-

morrow, and called for a call of States. Hensel proposed that the Convention or der the Resolutions Committee to report.
Cries of "Good," and much cenfusion.
The motion of Mr. Voorhees to adjourn to
ten A. M. to-morrow was carried.
G. G. Stealy of Indiana says Gev. Gray's
name will probably be withdrawn.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Resolutions organized yesterday afternoon by electing Mr. Watterson Chairman, the vote standing 22 for Watterson and 20 for Gorman. The Chairman appointed a sub-committee of eleven to draft the plat-form. They met in secret session at 7:30 P. M. and oganized by the election of Henry Watter-son as Chairman and Gov. Sims of Mississippi, Secretary.

Secretary. The sub-committee consists of Watterson of Kentucky, Abbett of New Jersey, Gorman of Maryland, Ceoper of New York, Turpie of Indiana, Sims of Mississippi, Patter-son of Colorado, Yaple of Michigan, Hollman of Oregon, Dymout of Louisiana, and Burr of

Connecticut. Soon after assembling, Mr. Watterson called Senator Gorman to the chair, and aheut an hour was devoted to receiving resolutions, and hearing hrief arguments in their support. Ex-Mayor GBrien of St. Paul presented the following resolution, and spoke earnestly in its current:

Resolved. That a just consideration of the in-terests of our foreign-boru citizens requires that the pending extradition freaty between the United States and Great Britain be carctuly re-vised so as to provide for the surrender only of persons charged with crimes expressly named in such treaty, and that the provisions of the same shall in no wise extend to political or agrarian offences.

Mr. Clark of Texas addressed the Committee Mr. Clark of Texas addressed the Committee at considerable length, urging the insertion of a specific declaration in the platform upon the question of prohibition. He said that although the recent prohibition mevement in his State was defeated by a majority of 95,000, the issue was not dead, and would be productive of se-rious disaffection from the ranks of the Demo-ratic party unless such a clause were inserted rious disaffection from the ranks of the Demo-rratic party unless such a clause were inserted in the resolutions as would indicate clearly the opposition of the party to prohibitive legisla-tion. The phrase, "Sumptuary laws," as used ou the platferm of 1884, was not explicit enough. Mr. Clark expressed the belief that an unequivocal statement of the party's posi-tion upon this question would afford the Demo-crats a "fighting chance in the Empire State, as well as in Texas." as well as in Texas.'

Mr. Frinst of Nevada presented resolutions favoring unlimited coinage of American silver and the issue of certificates for silver deposited in the national treasury. He was about to enter upon an address, when he was interrupted by Chairman Gorman, who said that the Com-mittee was fully informed upon the subject, and must decline to allow him time, except for a simple rendition of the resolution he wished

Mr. Dynant of Louisiana presented a resolu-tion favoring the total or partial reduction of internal-revenue taxation, and Mr. Turpie of Indiana presented a resolution, which created

nnequivocal declarations. most nnequivocal declarations. It is also stated by the Nevada member that his delegation will insist on a silver plank and will be hacked in its claims by the other Western delegations. The silver matter, however, did not come up last night, the Committees' time being principally occupied with the tariff plank. Gn this point the members refused to talk. The Pamblic reporter, however, finally found assumed here, the disaffection from their man moduled. Supt. Shanahan, Poucher of Gegations. The silver matter, however, did not come up last night, the Committees time being principally cocupied with the turiff plank. Gn this point the members refused to talk. The Republic reporter, however, finally found George L. Yaple, member of the Committee from Michigan, who, after a good deal of urging, made the following statement: "Notwithstanding the tect numerous important papers all over the country have announced to the contrary, I think I can safely say without violation of confidence, that not only the Fresident's message but the entire Mills bill also, will be unqualifiedly endorsed by the Committee. Some other matters were hotly discussed which I am not still therefore mention at this time. The Committee meets at nine o'clock this morning when Mr. Gorman addressed the sub-committee in relation to the tariff upon which in a relation to the tariff plank, advocating substantially a reiteration of the revenue reduction clause in the platform of 1845; and favoring a reduction of internal-revenue taxation. Mr. Watterson replied at considerable length, appealing for an explicit enunciation of the revenue refused to adopt any of them I committee verse in the stigma of an attempt to stradile this great.

ou the whole less nebulous.

Subscription terms personnen, post paid: Daily, 13.00; Semi-Weckly, 82.00; Weckly, 81.00. Any term less than one year at same rate.

tecounts cannot be opened for subscriptions. Sub.

contrast. between the St. Louis Convention contrast between the St. Louis Convention and that of the Republicans four years ago:

Four years ago the Chicago gathering was the convention by the party in power. According to the official organ of the Republican party in this city, there were present at the Chicago Convention "considerably over 100 delegates who are [were] Federal officials, and there is [was] a much larger number of officials here there is [was] a much larger number of officials here there is [was] a fine the property of the Tot of New York, the First Assistant Fostmaster-General, the United States District Attorney for the Troy district, the Collector for the Port of Buffalo, the Register of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Juternal Revenue. The First Assistant Postmaster-General the United States District Attorney for the Area of the Forestent, was the avoved leader of the forces socking a renomination of the Fresident. Mow compare this with the St. Louis Convention, which is the Administration convention this year, and what do we seed From the most refluide newspaper accounts there are at the outside only a law Federal officials in attendance, and among them not a single one of the importance of the officials mentioned above. I do not know a single Federal officials for the received.

This is all true so far as Federal officials are This is all true so far as Federal officials are reasons that are in this, we hope that the Cleveland Democrats on the Committee will refuse to agree to any report at all, and thus refer the whole question of tariff reform hack to the convention. In any event, whether the Committee agrees to a report or not, it will be the duty of the Convention to see that a tariff plank accerds with the recently avowed convictions of the Democratic party in all parts of the comprey. If it cannot perform this duty through the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, it should perform it in spite of the Committee.

It was within a quarter of an hour of ten

It was within a quarter of an hour of ten o'clock, the time set for the assembling of the Convention itself, before the Committee got together again for their session of to-day. The sub-committee of eleven reported its inability to reach any conclusions, and the Committee to reach any conclusions, and the Committee as a whole seemed practically where they began. The question confronting the members was whether to refer the matter again to a subcommittee to fight it out themselves in Committee of the Whole, or to relegate the whole subject to the Convention. It was freely predicted in the corridors outside the Committee-room that the latter course would be the upshot, and that the Convention would have to deal with a majority and minority report for its Committee on Platferm. tee on Platform.

teo on Platferm.

LATER.—At non the Resolutions Committee hegan the debate upon the platform under the ten-minute rule. The temper of the majority is in favor of reallirmation of the tariff plank of 1884. The voto by States will be taken at 1:30, hut it is now beyond reasonable doubt that the moderate policy advecated by Common will present Gorman will prevail.

THIRD DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM. Allen G. Thurman Nominated for

Vice-President.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post,

Sr. Louis, June 7.—At ten o'clock, the heur for the Conventien to assemble. State Chairman Murphy, Mr. Flower, and many of the Tammany delegates were in their seats, hut the country delegates from New York and the County Democracy men did not come in till late. When they arrived, they replied to inquiries about the nine o'clock meeting that forty-five members of the State delegation attended it, and that they were unanimeus in support of Thurman. The fact that this meeting was held or to be held was not known to Chairman Murphy, Mr. Flower, or any of the Tammany delegates who were in their seats when the disaffected delegates entered the hall. The unanimity of the disaffected ones for Thurman was brought about through the mediation of Sr. Louis, June 7 .- At ten o'clock, the heur unanimity of the disanfected ones for Indiman was brought about through the mediation of Messrs. Gorman, Scott, and other leaders who have had charge of the Administration pro-gramme through the proceedings of the week. At the opening of the Convention the red ndkerchief hangs on the hanner of the New

handkerchief hangs on the hands.
York delegation.
The New York delegation has been in sore need of a leader for the last twenty-four hours.
The action of Tammany in insisting on Mr. Dougherty to make the Cleveland nominating speech, instead of allowing Geo. Raines to do it, has come near precipitating a quarrel upon this Couvention. Besides depriving the part of the coveted, Tames the coveted, Tames and the coveted, Tames and the covered of the covered the civil-service laws so that worthy and well-qualified applicants from the victorious party he selected for office.

The action of Tammany in insisting on Minister of the last twenty-four hours. The action of the marching delegates undor the windows of the Committee the voice of the marching delegates undor the windows of the Committee removed to the narching delegates undor the sub-committee removed to the quarters of the Schothert Rotel.

The Committee removed to the quarters of the Schothert Rotel.

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The Committee was presented by President Clope and the two corrects of the Schothert Rotel.

The Committee rote bealal. The members of the County Democracy, and hore was an officious element in the degradion committing the State to Thurman, and extremely non-committal.

The Committee rote to the New York should keep sile to the Schother Rotel.

The Committee rote of the Rotel President Clope and the word has a desired for the Rote President Clope and the word the correct and the word has a desired for the Benchmark Convention and also of the country President Clope and the word has a desired for the Benchmark Convention of the County Democracy an

Early in the evening, however, the St. Louis Repuerte and information from a reliable from that the West was insisting on a platform that would mean something, and would not give its sanction to anything less than the pared to commit the delegation to Gray. It is also Besides the County Democracy, who wer

hlame. Everyhody would do the same thing, It is a commercial question, and "A Clvll - Service Reformer" writes to must be governed by commercial rules, be Times calling attention to a significant.

What solution of this problem will the Re

publicans offer in place of the Tariff-Reduc-tion Bill? The Democrats are now bound to pass their bill in some form. They are beand to pass some hill which shall bring down the public receipts to the mensure of the public needs. There is no retreat from this pe They must go forward and pass their bill, however long the time required. Then the Republicans must take the position they are willing to abide by and make their campaign upon. The pr ject of repealing the tax on liquidas been abandened. What next? A weeks ago the favorite plan was to repeal the sugar duties and give a bounty out of the Treasury to the planters. But the hounty plan seems to have been lesing ground late. Bounties are "catching." There late. Bounties are "catching." There so many low-spirited industries to while bounty would prove attractive—wheat gr ing, for example—that the lenger head the party hesitate to adopt that pelical

Presidential nomination. Queries were an rous, but were confined principally to two jects, the tariff plank as reported in the pand the state of the thermometer.

The delegation space hegan to fill, the us at lattle of the handkerchiefs broke out, the Therman red, and the muslin indicative of the name of the Indiana candidate, being hoisted to the masthead by the respective admirers of the masthead by the respective admirers of the contestants. As each new color was raised, it was greeted with shouts from the galleries, but it was evident from the volume of sound that Thurman was the favorite of the spectators, many of whom themselves sperted red handan-nas in every grotesque mauner of head and

mas in every grotesque mauner of head and neck-gear.

The following letter has just heeu receivel:
WASHINGTON, June 5.—Hen. T. M. Pattarson, care of Southern Hotel: I have been advised by you and other near and dear friends of the situation of affairs in the National Denocratic Convention, at whose hands, in my belasif, you were about to ask the honor of a nomination to an exalted office. I hoped fer the honor, as one of the noble confidences of my political associates worthy of exalted desire and honest patriotic amhition, but have too long wrought for the successes of constitutional principles not to subrogate all personal claims to the welfare of the party of the Constitutional principles not to subrogate all personal claims to the welfare of the party of the Constitution That party has clearly decided in advance of the expression of your assembly in favor of Allen G. Thurnan for Vice-President. How to its high bebest. While my heart is full of gratitude to you and my friends whose favor had promised me support, I ask you to withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention to the end that there may he exhibited the fullest harmony of resolve and action.

Your follow-citizen, John C. Black.

Just hefore the Convention was called to order a loud whoop was heard to come from the upper gallery, and an enthusiasti: Gray man was seen to unfurl and allow to hang fluttering down a roll of gray muslin several yards in length, and the adherents of the Indianian re

was seen to unfurl and allow to hang fluttering down a roll of gray muslin several yards in length, and the adherents of the Indianian rewarded his efforts with a succession of cries and hurrahs. Of course the Thurman meu could not let the incident go by without, a cennter demonstration, and a cry for Thurman met every shout for Gray.

The New York delegation was the last conter, and when it pluued the Thurmau coops of its standard the assemblage rose and gave her a hearty cheer. But Indiana was not disnayed, and answered with defiant shouts, and for some noments confusion and excitement

for some moments confusion and excitement

The Convention was called to order at 10:30, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brankfield. The Chair then stated that he was added to the Convention of the Committee on Resolutions was vised that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and he introduced Mr. Henry Watterson, the Chairman of the Committee. The assemblage gave Mr. Watterson a round

At the suggestion of a delegate from the Gld Dominion three hearty cheers were given for the "Star-eyed Goddess of Reform,"

THE FLATFORM.

Mr. Wattersou, turning to the Chairman, said that he had the honor to report the recultions unanimously agreed upon by the Committee on Platform, which was then read as follows by Secretary Thomas S. Pettit of the

The Democratic party welcome an exactis scrutiny of the administration of the Execut power, which four years ago was committed Fresident of the United States. But it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning fidelity and devotion to the pledges which thin inted the suffrages of the people. During most critical period of our financial affairs, sulting from overtaxation, the anomalous codition of our currency, and a public debt u matured, it has by the adoption of a wise a conservative course not only avertage, aliass. conservative course not only averted a disast but greatly promoted the presperity of o

Tammany tuha, would have done the work better. His gift of speech is as good as Mr. Dougherty's and he is thought ment only gave Congress the right to inter-fere when a "State shall make or enforce upon this point of the Republican Supreme Court in the decision of 1883, declaring the act unconstitutional, agreed with that of Mr. Thurman in his arguments of 1874:

act unconstitutional, agreed with that of Mr.
Thurman in his arguments of 1874:

MR. THURMAN.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," says the Fourteenth Amendment, Dees this bill the dead of the United States, and shall abridge the privilege of the United States, and shall be prosecuted the States. It is not professed to so. It is not almost of any law of a State. It is almost any law of a State. It is almost any law of a shall be decided on any such view comments to have been state. It is almost any law of a shall be decided offenced and real the states, the acts of individuals, and shall be prosecuted, and the shall be proceeded as some the national Treasury. The mousy now then act of the State State, and the state of the stat

During the reading of the report the Secre tary was frequently compelled to stop for several seconds while the Convention applaudseveral seconds while the Convention applauded significant passages. There was a moderate volume of applause when he read the opening sentences, which reaffirmed the utterances of the tariff plank in the platform of 1884; but when he followed, endorsing the President's message and declaring that it correctly interpreted that plank, the Convention fairly rose to its feet and cheered wildly for a full minute.

At the conclusion of the reading of the plat-

At the concussion of the rearing of the pass ferm, Mr. Watterson addressed the Conven-tion. "Fellow-Democrats," he said, "we bring you a platform on which Democrats may stand without feeling that they are away from home. [Laughter and applause.] It embraces a declaration of principles to which Democrats may subscribe without looking around the corner. [Applause and laughter.] It embodies a statement of facts incontrovertible. Its face is set in the right discription and its even hole facts the size. facts incontrovertible. Its face is set in the right direction, and its eyes look o'er the risen, net the setting sun. [Applause.] Honceforward the Democratic party, which has been the voice of the people, will become its hands." [Applause.] But it will he the hands of construction, not the hands of destruction, and it will remove the occupants from the house before it has taken off the roof. [Applause.]

In closing Mr. Watterson said: "Two good Democrats can never know each other well un-

Democrats can never know each other well un-tit they have had some fun with each other. This will furnish reasons why I should present to you Senator Gormen." [Laughter and great

Mr. Gorman received a flattering reception

amendment, Mr.Thurman earnestly contested him without question or qualification this claim. He pointed out that the amendgive the spoils system its deathblow. No man, for instance, who has filled the Presi any law which shall abridge the privileges or dential chair since Jackson's day would immunities of cilizens of the United States," have listened for one moment to the sughave listened for one moment to the suggestion that the New York Post-office should whereas it was not pretended that any State had made or enforced any such law. It is interesting to see how closely the reasoning the Custom house in its present comparatively neutral condition, or post-pened the removal of the great bulk of officers to the end of their term, or extended in any degree the application of the rules, or have as steadily used his veto to oppose Congressional jobbery and extravagance. Not one, too, has kept the White House and its purlicus so free frem the small scandals which worked se much disgrace in the days of Grant, Hayes, Gar-

field, and Arthur.

In fact, while deplering as deeply as any one the President's departures from the standards set up by himself, our sincere belief is that the wideness of these departures has been hidden from him by the extent to which been hidden from him by the extent to which his time and strength are devoted in Wash-land to redeslar attempts to write left Black's name with the Convention to deal with as common sense and Democratic judgment dictated. [Great applause and cheers.]

Mr. Piggott of Connecticut took the plat Black's name with the Convention to deal with as common sense and Democratic judgment dictated. [Great applause and cheers.]

Mr. Piggott of Connecticut took the plat Black's New Messey appeal to our love for the heautiful, and bid us preserve, and chearting views ragarding Thurman's candidacy. Brief speeches were made by Gev. Bishop, Gen. Brice, Gen. Tom Powell, Messey. Blacker, Neal and Sensy. The speakers all erg.

Mr. Piggott of Connecticut took the plat ferm. He seconded Thurman's nomination. Mr. Voorhees took the platform and cheer-

ing and great excitement to nominate Gray
Mr. Voorhees said: "The historians of Earope described Belgium as the hattle ground
of all the great wars that transpired hetween
European nations. He came from the political battlefield of the United States—the State
of Indiana. [Applause.] Who would inquire
how went the hattle in any State except
in Indiana and a couple of other Northern
States? Who would ssk how went Illinois or
Ghio? That was predetermined. Who would
ask how raged the hattle, except to inquire
how large the Republican majority was? The ing and great excitement to nominate Gray ask now raged the hattle, except to inquire how large the Republican majority was? The inquiry would be how went the hattle in Indi-ana, Now York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Indiana asked a nominee on the ticket, and tendered to the Democratic party fifteen electoral votes. Grover Cleveland weuld he re-elected this fall on the vote of Indiana or he would not be reëlected at all. The safety of the hour was for New York and Indiana to clasp hands. The lines of hattle were the same this year as in 1884, and the States where vic tory was to be obtained were the same. [A voice from the gallery: "How about Grogon" of Take warning by Gregon, and rely on Indiana, and you will not be deceived. We present to you a name for this ticket of a man physi cally and mentally streng and endowed with meutal and physical life. The key to the situ-ation is Indiana. I challenge every candid man to say what name can bring as many votes to the Democratic ticket as Isaac P. Grav." [Three cheers.]

the bemotrate tease as issue? To say. Three cheers.]
Indiana rose and gave three cheers at the mention of Gray's name. Voorhees finished amid applause and the blowing of horns.
Albert H. Cox of Geergia seconded the nomination of Gov. Gray. He said that with true Napoleonie strategy the Democratic party should mass its strength at the key of the battle, and Indiana is the point where the most fle.ce fight will rage. If the party should present the Columbia of Ohio, would it he the wisest thing to da? If we train this great gun over in Colo, will it do the execution we so much need it te do in Indiana. The nomination of Allen G. Thurman for the Vice-Fresideucy would lend a great deal of sentiment, but it is doubtful if it would add any great strength to the ticket at those sentiment, but it is doubtful if it would add any great strength to the ticket at those points where it would he most needed. Tho nomination of Gov. Gray would do for the party that which would make its success no longer a matter of doubt, and the Convention would with its name upon its standard, name not only the Democratic ticket, but it would name the next President and Vice-President of the United States. We must do justice to the great Democratic State of the great West, and she decratic State of the great West, and she de mands and should he accorded this honor.

mands and should he accorded this honor.
Even E. Little said that, representing the unwashed and unterrified Democracy of Kentucky, he heartily seconded the Indiana Senator's nomination of Indiana's Democratio Governor to go upon the same ticket with that great leader of the Democracy of the country—Grover Cleveland. Indiana is the typical Democratic State of the West. Indiana's Democratic Can always, he depended them and the country. Democratic State of the West. Indiana's Democracy can always be depended upon, and her sons have ever stood in the foremost ranks of the country's Democratic statesmen. She has furnished the party in the past with a man who was twice elected to the Vice-Presidency, whose life was a shining light to the Democracy, and whose death took away one of its noblest leaders and most sterling patriots. He was interrupted by cries of "Time" and "Go on," and there was confusion and hissing all over the hall.

Nat Dryden of Missouri seconded the nomination of Thurman amid great and long-con-tinued applause and waving of handkerchiefs. Confusion and cries of "Time" followed, but

can stand. If during perfectly recognize place of the platform to second the nomination of Thur-

prevalied here for many years.

THE TAX ON LUMBER

The House has been engaged for three days in Committee of the Whole in considering the duty on lumber. The insensate obstinacy of the Republicans, their determination to defend every tax that goes to the creation of nopoly, however oppressive it may be to the great mass of the people, and however dele-terious to the physical well being of the country, receives here its decisive illustra-tion. During the past ten or twelve years the highest scientific testimony in the nation has been regularly and unre-mittingly presented to Coegress to the effect that measures should be taken to preserve the remaining forest area from the rayages of reckless woedmen, in the interest of fertility and public health, and in order te prevent the springs and life-giving water courses frem drying up. The arguments which enforce this policy are only in part economic. They touch the higher ethical considerations which ought to move the pub-

dacy. Brief speeches were made by Gev. Bishop, Gen. Brice, Gen. Tom Powell, Messrs. Baker, Neal, and Seney. The speakers all expressed the belief that Judge Thurman was certain to be nominated, and the discussion was directed to the question whether Ghlo should deviate from her position of passive acquiescence in Thurman's candidacy and nomination as outlined by the resolution adopted on Monday. A brief interchange of views soon demonstrated the fact that the members were of unanimous opinion that the time had come when Ghio in jistness to her candidate and the party sheuld assume an active and aggressive interest in behalf of "the old Roman," and his candidacy will no longer he left to take care of itself, nor will Csilfornia be allowed to carry off all the honors of presenting his name to the Convention. The anti-Thurman men in the delegation, particularly Messrs. Brady and Retallis, who were outspoken against Thurman, manifested no inclination further to oppose his nomination, and fermally yielded their individual wishes to the desire and instructions of their constituents, many of whom had telegraphed them violently. fermally yielded their individual wishes to the desire and instructions of their constituents, many of whom had telegraphed them violently demanding they should support Thurman "or move out of Ghlo," as one irate constituent telegraphed. It was finally agreed that Gen. Thomas E. Powell should second Judge Thurman's nomination on behalf of Ghlo immediately after he is placed in nomination by Col, Tarpey of California.

After the adjournment of the Ohio caucus, it

After the adjournment of the Ohio caucus, it was informally stated by Gen. Brice and other was informally stated by Gen. Brice and other members of the delegation that an estimate of Judge Thurman's strength on the first hallot had been made by several members of the dele-gation, who ascertained that he would receive about 500 votes in the first hallot. This is within about 500 votes in the first hallot. This is within 47 votes of his nomination. This estimate does not include vavering friends of Thurman, nor dees it take into consideration the changes that will be made after the nominating speeches are made, with the attendant demonstrations that are certain to follow. When these features are considered in the estimate, it follows

almost to mathematical certainty that Judge Thurman will be nominated on the first ballot, The Indiana men were actively at work last night for Gray, but they all recognized the hopelessness of the strnggle and made no new converts.

COMMENTS ON THE PLATFORM

comments on the platform.

Senator Gorman was seen at his rooms at the Seuthern Hotel after midnight. The Senator said that the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions had heen very harmonious, and that no substantially different views were held by himself and Mr. Watterson upon the question of tariff reduction. With the exception of the question of reaffirming the tariff platform of 1884, there had been no division whatever in the Committee. "Both Mr. Watterson and I," said the Senator, "have made concessions in the interest of harmony, I think there will he no minority report apon the platform. I am sure that Mr. Watterson is entirely satisfied, and," added the Senator with a smile, "I am satisfied also with the result."

The Committee on Resolutions agreed to report favorably the resolution of Wm. Dickson

port favorably the resolution of Wn. Dickson of the District of Columbia, favoring the principle of home rule, as applied to the appointment of Federal office-holders in the Territory and the District, and also Mr. Dickson's resolution in favor of the admission to the Union of the Territories of Montana, Washington, Da-kota, and New Mexico as soon as qualified by

population.

J. J. G'Donohne of the Tammany Society presented the following resolution, which was not adopted, but will be considered by the Convention:

vention:
Resolved, That we express our sympathy with
the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inestimable
blessing of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and that we expressly declare our
sympathy with the efforts of those noble particular
who, led by Gadstone and Parnell, are conducting so grand and peaceful a contest for home
rule in Iroland.

The Tariff Plank of 1884.
The following is the tariff plank in the plat-

the complete we perfectly recognized the content of the complete will go forth to battle with the consciousness that we are better organized and more cartain of victory than seve hefore.

When Mr. Gorman finished, speaking Mr. Waterson demanded the previous question, and it was passed and agreed with applause when be presented from the Committee, presented from the Committee, presented a resolution endorsing a his better and polley towards the Territories, and recommending the amount of the Committee, presented a resolution endorsing and the consents of the previous question was ordered unanimous as consent its conference of the previous question was ordered until the polley towards the Territories, and recommending the asset of the previous question was ordered until the polley towards the Territories, and recommending the asset of the previous question was ordered with the previous question was ordered with applause when be presented from the Committee, presented a resolution endorsing a history of the previous question was ordered and from the Committee, presented a resolution endorsing a history of the previous question was ordered and and the resolution of the previous question was ordered and from the Committee, presented a resolution expressing sympathy with the struggling people of the previous question was ordered and from the previous question was ordered and from the committee of the previous question was ordered and the resolution and the resolution of the previous question was ordered and from the Committee, presented a resolution expressing sympathy with the struggling people of the previous question was ordered and the resolution of the previous question was ordered and from the previous question was ordered and the resolution of the previous question to the previous

GEN. PUTNAM'S MONUMENT.

Dedication at Brooklyn, Conn.—A Fine Military Display—Addresses of H. C. Robinson and Gov. Louisbury.

Danielsonville, Conn., Juno 13.—This morning the town of Brooklyn was wide awake early, in anticipation of the unveiling of Gerbardt's brouze equestrian figure of the old Revolutionary General, Israel Putanm, erected over his bones by the State at a cost of \$10,000. The interest of the occasion was heightoned by the unveiling of a fine soldiers' monument, also by Gerhardt, the gift of Thos. S. Marior a prominent etitizeu. The day oponed fair, but about ten o'clock rain fell in torrents. By eleven it was clear again, with the dust well laid. Gov. Lomshury and staff arrived last night. This morning came Gov. Taft and staff from Provideue, by way of Moosup, Gov. Hill of Now York and Gov. Aines of Massachusetts sent regrets. The only liusal descendants of "old Put" present are William II. Putanm of Brooklyn, a grandson in his seventy-eighth year, and his son, John D. Putnam, who unveiled the statue. Capt. George D. Putnam of Boston, a seventh cousin in descent from one of the younger Putnam immigrants to Salem, was also present. The Ohio hranch was not present. The Putnam Phalanx, Maj. Warner of Hartford arrived this morning in their old Continental uniforms, with a drum and fife corps. The Pirst Company Governor's Fot Gunard of Hartford arrived this morning in their old Continental uniforms, with a drum and fife corps. The Pirst Company Governor's Fot Gunard of Hartford arrived this morning in their old Continental uniforms, with a drum and fife corps. The Pirst Company Governor's Fot Gunard of Hartford arrived as Services and the first of the controversy of 1770, attired as British grenaders.

the controversy of 1776, attired as British grenadiers.

The following veteran corps came from New York this morning early, with Tubbs's Band of Norwich: Seventh, Lleut-Col. E. G. Arthur; Ninth, Col. Jno. B. Pryor; Thirteenth, Gen. Theodore B. Gates; Twenty-second, Col. S. Ellis Briggs; Twenty-third, Capt. A. Calhoun; Seventy-first, Col. D. W. C. Ward.

They paradod as a battelion. Froni Boston came the Montgomery Light Guard, Col. Doberty, and the Roxbury Artillery from Providence. The Providence Light Infantry and the Bristol Artillery, a delegation from the Bristol Artillery, a delegation from the Nathan Hale Pout Corps.

Several thousand villagers from the surrounding towns completed the attractions. Visitors to the ploughed field, the old inn, the wolf's den, the original gruve and the house in which Putnam died were numerous. At 12:30 the parade was formed under Col. H. A. Tyler, Chief Marshal. As Govs. Lounsbury and Taft were escorted to the stand, a Governor's salute was fired from the spot where Futnam left bis plough at the instant of the unveiling another was fired in Putnam's honor as Major-Geaeral, and the church bolls rang. At one o'clock President Dwigbt of Yale made the opening prayer. the church bolls rang. At one o'clock President Dwigbt of Yale made the opening prayer.

"Hail Columbin" was played by the consolidated bands and a chorus of forty voices. Morris W. Soymour of the Statue Commission made

the speeds of presentation.

Gov. Lounsbury accepted the statue in the name of the State, saying at the close of his speeds: "The Sturdy self-asserting manhood and the unselfish devotion of Putnam and of the men cast in his beroic mould won for them and bequeathed to you the blessings of con-stitutional liberty. It remains for you through the same virtues to preserve these blessings for yourselves and to transmit thom to the genera-

tions to come."

After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Prof. Johnson of Trinity College read a poem, and Henry C. Robinson of Hartford made the presentation address. Said he:

apoem, and Henry C. Acomson of Hardord made the presentation address. Said he:

Ninety-eight years ago the wasted form of an old soldier, scarred by tomabawk and bullet, was laid to rest in yonder grave-yard. The saccasigaed to sleep in the ecloses of artillery and of muskstry, and under the glories of the flag, the fibres of whose folds his own brave hands had conspicuously belped to weave. His epitaph was written by the formost scholar of our State. The frost of time, the frost of winter, and the selfash hand of the relic-hunter wasted the stone slab ou which it was written. And here, shove a handful of ashes, all that remains of that staiwart frame, which, in life, was the inspiration of colonists, the hate of Frenchmen, the fear of Englishmen, and the nwe of Indians, to-day, late, but not too late, a grateful State bas built a seemly and enduring pedestal, has placed upon it his war horse, and called again to his saddle, with his bronzed features saluting the morning, the Connecticut bero of the Revolution.

Continuing, be reviewed in detail the life

Continuing, be reviewed in detail the life story of the Revolutionary bero, and spoke of the absolute confidence reposed in him by Washington, concluding with this eloquent

Washington, concluding with this eloquent tribute:

He (Putnam) was unfamiliar with the written philosophies of statecraft, but he knew that free men were competent to make a State without the consent of a king. He knew nothing of navigation, but when duty called bim to descend the rapids of the Hudson, he found a new course through holling waves and past sharp-edged rocks. He knew little about the scientific distinction between original and reflected light, and he never heard of the spectroscope, but he knew that moonlight on the river was his ally to scourge the treacherous Indians. He had never heard of evolution nor studied the birth of antions, but out of the travails of campaigns in Canada, and bitter suffering by Lake Champlini, by the stone walls of Lexington, and the hay-feace ramparts of Bunker Hill he felt the certain birth of an independent nation at that early hour, when even the great Washington and Admas only dared to hope for a hetter and more honorable dependence upon the mother country. The libres of his being were neither by nature or hyestiture delicate or refined, but his heart beat and his nerves thrilled with a patriotism as pare and true as the on-rushing waters of Niagara. He knew there was to be a new day, and be stood and waited for the dawn with his pure and true as the on-rushing waters of Niagara. He knew there was to be a new day, and be stood and waited for the dawn with his sword in hand.

"America" was sung, and Govs. Lounshury and Taft, with their staffs, having taken up their positions on the reviewing stand, the

whole column of 1,500 troops marched by.

The unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument followed. Chaplain Anderson of the Grand Army, accepted the gift in response to words of Hon. Morgan G. Buikley of Hartford, at the last moment substituted for Senntor Hawley, who was iil.

A Wedding Under Peculiar Circumstances. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—The Rev. F. A. Andrews of Jeffersonville, Ind., was called Andrews of Jeffersonville, Ind., was called Saturday to a country courch to preach the funeral of a Mrs. Wascom. He remained over night with Mr. Wascom, and was much surprised to learn that a wedding was to be celebrated during the evening and be would be called upon to officiato. The groom was Mr. Wascom and the bride was the sister of the recently buried wife, and the two aged respectively seventy-three and seventy-one. The only witness of the coremony was the greatgrandson tively seventy-tiree and seventy-one. The only witness of the ceremony was the greatgrandson of the groom. The minister's astonishment reached its height when he was told by neighbors next day that the present is Wascom's third wife; that the three were sisters, and the second wedding as unceremonious as the first.

YARIOUS NOTES.

Tuesday.

Tuesday.

In the British House of Commons yesterday
Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury,
announced that the Government would praceed
with it olleening clouds in the Local-Government Bill. Mr. Baffour, in replying to Mr.
Gladstoac, declined to put on the table the evidence on which convictions for boycotting had
been obtained, and said that the ends of justice
were amply secured through the superior courts,
while the evils of hoycotting would be seriously
uggravated by publicity.

— A deepatch from Algiers says: "The locusts

- A despatch from Algiers says: "The locusts are advancing in a compact mass over tweive are advancing in a compact mass over twelve miles long by six in width. A panio prevails in the province of Constantine. The valley of Guedma has been devastated by the locusts."

Gucima has been devastated by the locasts."

— Leopold Steiner, a member of an extensive corn firm in Peeth, Ilungary, has absoonded, having forged hills to the amount of 500,000 florins. All of the Peeth backs are sufferers.

— Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick, Ireland, has written another letter in relation to the Pope's rescript, in which he hints that he will excommunicate solisanatical parishioners of his diocese who disobey the rescript. He says he has always been a Nationalist, but does not accept disobedence of the Pope as a test of fealty to the cause.

— The North German Gazette deales that the Emperor demanded of Herr von Puttkamer explanations of his administration of his office. The imperial rescript, beyond giving notice of the Emperor's assent to the Quiquennial Bill, out added that the Emperor's assent to the Quiquennial Bill, out added that the Emperor assumed these special contents of the Government in order the representatives of the Government in order to avoid everything like pressure upon voters. Herr von Puttkamer's report proved that most of the complaints were groundless, that few cases of corrupt practices had been proved, and that guilty officials were punished. Herr von Puttkamer did not cling to his office. On the contrary, he had intended to resign when the present Emperor came to the throno, but was delayed in effecting his purpose lecause his colleagues urged him not to resign until the Emperor's health improved.

— Nothing deflatte was agreed to in the Demo-

leagues urged him not to resign until the Emperor's health improved.

Nothing deflaite was agreed to in the Democratic caucus last night with reference to curtailing the dehato on the Tariff Bill.

John Otto Hundt, an insurance broker, who died at his home in this city about midnight Sunday, was very well known among the German populotion. He was horn in Germany in 1824. Coming to this country when young, he served in the Mexican war, was wounded and promoted. Ho was one of the founders of the Arion Chuhand was elected first President of the Arion Society in 1854. Ho was a member of the German Society, of the German Hospital Board, the German Hospital Board, the German Sciety, of the Hosporas Masonic Lodge, and of the Personni-Liberty League.

—The Statistical Bureau of the Minaleipality of Paris has just issued the returns os to the population of the city and of the Department of the Scine at the end of 1880. These returns put the total population of the Departmentat 2,061,089, of whom 2,344,450 were resident in Paris Liself. At the beginning of the century the total population of the Scine was only 631,885, so that it is now more than four times larger than it was, increasing to 1,200,000 in 1840 and to 2,400,000 in 1876. It has, therefore, increased by about 600,000 in the last ten years.

Wednesday.

— Commandant Heriot of Paris, a warm advo-cate of the Boulangist cause, during a fit of mea-tal aborratioa yesterday shot his young wife and then shot himself. Both are in pertical condi-tion. Mme. Heriot was formerly a shop-girl. It is supposed that the motive for the cot was jealousy.

is supposed that the motive for the cot was jealcusy.

— The elections in Belgium are resulting in favor of the Catholic party.

— The Austrian Emperor's speech to the members of the delegations on Sunday has made a favorabin impression in court circles at 8t. Petersburg. At the some time, the pacific tone of the Emperor'e utterances is regarded as having been made necessary by the modified policy of Germany. The opinion prevails that if Austria's intentions were thoroughly pacifio, it would rest with her to initiate a peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian question.

— Cardinal Simeoni has instructed Mgr. Per-

Cardinal Simeoai has instructed Mgr. Porsico to remain in Ireland and to continue to report upon information obtained by him.

- Tammany Hall held a meeting in the Acade — Tammany Hall held a meeting in the Academy of Music last evening to ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Thurman, and there was a scene of great noise and enthusiasm. Gen. John Cochrane, the Chairman of the meeting, delivered the opening address, but his voice was almost drowned in the general uproar. Gov. Hill was received with applause and the waving of bandannas. The resolutions were warm in praise of the Administration and of the Convention at St. Louis, and were greeted with volley upon volley of cheers, Gov. Hill in his speech praised Cieveland warmly and pledged himself to ne carnest support of the ticket. Bourke Cockren. ex-Gov. Albett of New Jersey, and Thomas C. T. Craine were the other speakers.

— Gen. John C. Frémont has accepted an invi-

The Winners in the Nations classes, were as follows: Grayling, Gemila, Fanny, Hildegarde, Anaconda, Enterprise, Papposes, and Eurybia. The Hildegarde was the first sloop in, and the Grayling the first schooner.

— The Bev. Henry M. Baum, formerly of the Church Review, was yesterday arrested in New Rochello on complaint of one of the employees of that publication, who charged him with defamation of charactor. He was held for examination before Justice Steven.

— It is estimated that about four million marks have been subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations in Ger-

Ecclesiastical Item—Teacber—"What are the stairway of the four-story teacment-house at the stairway of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the week?" Boy Annex of the seven days in the stairway of the four-story teacment-house at the stairway of the four-story teacment-house at the seven days in the most conscioutions harbor. But the stairway of the four-story teacment-house at the seven days in the most conscioutions harbor. But the week?" Boy Annex of the most conscioutions harbor. But the week and the fames spread with so much a property of the most conscioutions harbor. But the week and the fames spread with so much any of the most conscioutions harbor. But the week and the fames spread with so were a most the most conscioutions harbor. But the week of nature. Leave the race alone for a month, and when you take it up you will find the grain has resumed its first position. This operation can be repeated until the steel is morning a fire broke on tunder the stairway of the four-story teacment-house at the stairway of the most conscioutions have. Leave the race and the fames spread with so candidate by the most conscioutions have here's another freak of nature. Leave the race and the fames spread with so the most of the most conscioutions have here's another freak of nature. Leave the race and the fames spread with so the most of the most conscioutions have here's another freak of nature. Leave the race and the fames spread with so the most of the most conscioution by the most conscioution and the here's another freak of nature. Leav

ral were badly bruised and hurned. Some of ral were builty bruised and nurses. escaned by leaping from the windows in five-neis. The junitor of the building, wha regular death-trap, was burned to death were fire-encapes upon the house, but the of little use in consequence of the fieres the flames and the deuseness of the smoke

the flames and the deuseness of the smoke.

— Mrs. Sheridau, mother of Gen, Pill, Sheldan, died at her home at Somerset, O., *sterday, after a long illness. She was hord in County Cavan, Ireland, cann to the Unied States in 1828, and to Ohio in 1832. She as never robust in appearance. Hor state was smail, and her weight of its did not exceed seventy pounds. Her essawers gray, keen and searching; her interns of free and decisive. She lived in the home with the Genoval purchased for the family prior to the war. In this house resided John Sheridan, his wife, and daughters, now at school. Mesheridan was bountfully provided for, and was fortunate in the eare and seelety of fier daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Sheridan. Repetitions of the son Phil were studiously kept from her, but she knew that he was ill.

— In Vermout and Missouri full State Prohible.

— In Vermout and Missouri full State Prohibi-tion tickets were put in the field yesterday.

— According to the Neuhrandenburg Höllo-graphische Rundschau, thore had appeared de-tween the death of the Emperor William and the 25th of April, or la the space of about seven weeks, no less than 188 publications, including sermons, relating to the Hobenzollerns. There were published during the same time-ES dila-

Thursday.

— So far over \$210,000 has been subscribed towards the aew hotel enterprise in Charlestet, S. C., and its promoters are sanguine of success. The subscriptions so far nor conflaed to individual citizens of Charleston, but it is proposed to enlist the railroad and steamship times centring there, as well as a mimber of Northern capitalists. It is designed to raise \$1,000,000.

ists. It is designed to raise \$1,000,000.

— "The present strawberry season is a prolific and fairly profitable one," says the Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening of June 11. "Up to yesterday 1,361 carloads had heen shipped over the Dolawser Railroad and its branches. Averaging each carload at 400 32-quart crates, it would show a total of 544,400 crates of strawberries, or 17,420,800 quarts. The crates will return on an average, say, \$2.25 per crote clear of freight, commissions, and cartage, thus showing that \$1,250,000 have been divided on the peninsula between pickers and growers."

— The Inter-Colonial Conference on Chinese

between pickers and growers."

— The Inter-Colonial Conference on Chinese Immigration at Sydney, N. S. W., yesterday, passed a resolution to appeal to the Imperial Government to conclude a treaty similar to that concluded between the United States and China. The Conference also resolved, if such a treaty is concluded, to abolish the Chinese poil tax and to ropeal the enactments relative to the tonnage tax on vessels hritging Chinese to the colonies. Chinese, however, will not be permitted to travel from colony to colony without passports.

—The King of Holband's helress, the Princess

— The King of Holland's helres, the Princess Wilhelmina, aged seven years, has heen betrothed to the twelve-year-old Prince of Saxe-Weimar. The marriage will unite Saxe-Weimar and Hel-

The marriage will unite Saxe-Weimar and Holland.

— It is stated that the number of letters recoived daily at the private hureau of the German Emperor averages about 1,000. They are maluly in the nature of petitions.

— The Hungarian Minister of War has informed the Army Committee that he does not intend to form new organizations. He desired, he said, while peace continued, to form acres to be utilized in the event of the mobilization of the army, and thus place the army in a position to commence operations with greater speed. The cost of these preparations would be charged in assessing the said of the said of a fairs in 1889. Herr you Tisza explained to the Army Committee that the proposed lacrease would enable the forces to take the field a fortnight sooner than under the present system. The political situation, he said, rendered such a step urgently necessary. This statement silenced all opposition.

— M. Gobiet, Freach Foreign Minister, yes-

suched an opposition.

— M. Gobiet, Freach Foreign Minister, yesterday gave audience to M. de Brazza, the explorer. M. de Brazza urged the formation of a steamship line het ween France and the Congo which should run steamers once a month.

which should run steamers once a month.

— "A literary curlosity is a volume which is now being issued by a "ookseiler named Roux, at Lyons," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "The volume, which is to be complete in twenty-due parts, of which fifteen have already appeared, at the price of 10 f. a number, is eatirely of silk, into which the toxt is woven. As each a number consists of only two iseaves, the whole volume, containing the Roman Cutholic Mass and a number of prayers, will have only fifty leaves, round the Gothic text of which every leaf has a specially designed mediaval horder. Both text and border are woven in black silk on a white surface, and the effect is said to be 'very artistio,' single numbers of the silken volume are not to he obtained, so that would-he purchasers have either to pay 200 f. for the complete work or renounce the desire for possession altogether."

—The Russian Government still persists in re-fusing to take part in the exhibition to be held in Paris next year. A purely private committee has been formed with the object of insuring a proper display of Russiaa products and manu-factures.

are political and personal friends.

"The finest grades of razors are so delicate that even the famous Damascus blades cannot equal them in texture," says an English exchange. "It is not gearally known that the grain of a Swedish razor is so seasitive that its general direction is changed after a short service. When you buy a fine razor the grain ruas from the upper end of the outer point in a diagonal direction towards the handle. Constant stropping will twist the steel until the grain appears to set straight up and down. Subsequent, use will drag the grain outward from the cige, so that after steady use for several months the fibre of the steel occupies a position exactly the reverse of that which appeared on the day of purchase. The process also affects the temper of the hade, and when the grain sets from the lower outer end towards the back you have a tool which came to keep it condition by the most consciuntions harbor. But

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stocks.

Stocks were strong and higher throughout the day, especially in the last hour, when 8t. Paul, Reading, Pulon Pacific, and the "Gould stocks" were special features. The reduction of the Missouri Pacific dividend, as declared this afternoon at 1 per cent. for the quarter, seemed to be the signal for an advance on all the active slocks, and at the close nearly the entire list had recovered the whole of the decime of the two previous days.

Of the total of \$5,280,000 honds offered to the Treasury to-day, only \$107,500 were accepted.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing sales of the leading active stock were as follows:

Alt. & Ter. Haute 38 Ait. & T. H. pfd. 75 Am. Tel. Co.... 7214 All. A. T. H. Put. 72½ 73½ 72½
All. All. C. C. C. T. 72½ 73½ 72½
All. All. C. S. F. 79½ 80 80½
Bellv. & S. I. prid. — 88½ 8
Buff., Roch. & P. — 97.
Buf. & P. pri. — 97.
Buf. & N. 20 50 20
ala. Ivon & Coal — 3 48
anda & Southern. 25½ 48
anda & Southern. 55½ 465½
anda F. & Southern. 55½ 50½
65½ 9816 100 111 50 30 40 oda Pacific... ar F.& M.R.R. 137 133 136 9016 1133 333 1134 3 434 45

26

11 15 116¾

11

111/4 33 15 425/4 885/8 95 525/8 371/5 825/4 171/6 12

10% 13 110%

2614 944

11 1516 11634

12

20 71¾ 20 71% 24 7214 10814 12756 10 4454 1081<u>6</u> 128 13 44

e preferred... rle preferred... 55
xp—Adams... 137½
xp—Adems... 137½
xp—U.S.... 70
xp—W. Fargo... 134
bott Wayne.... 163½
t. W. and D. C... 24
reen Bay.... 8¾
reen Bay pref... n Bay pref.

Green Bay pref. —
Hardem. —
Homestake. — 1034
Hous, and Tex. 1224
Hardes Controll. 11034
H. Hard

naud Miss, pl.
gon Trans. 213g
gon Nav. 90
gon Irans. 213g
gon Nav. 90
gon linp. 55
Short Liac. 224g
d. 224g
d

There was little of interest in the hondmarket aside from Eric necond consols, which were notive at 02% 02% regular and 923624% regular at the close yestorday. The refterated rumors of a proposed increase in the bonded indebtedness have been disposed of by President King, who emphitically donies that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds outerplated, or that there is no highlighted that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds contemplated, or that there is any issue of bonds of bonds and quincy is debentures \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 10, Burlington and Quincy is debentures \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 10, Burlington and Quincy is debentures \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 10, Burlington and Quincy is debentures \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 10, Burlington and Quincy is the country and is the last of the last of

States bonds at the two early cells to-day:

10:15 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
14:58, 1801, coupen... 107 (210714) 107 (210714)

43, 1907, coupon... 1273(4) 1273 1273(4) 1274

Currency 08, 1895... 119 (210714) 1274 (210714)

Currency 08, 1896... 1214(4) 21 12114(4) 122

Currency 08, 1897... 124 (210714) 127 (210714)

Currency 08, 1898... 1207 (210714) 127 (210714)

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

From 12 M. to 2:46 F. M.
2000 Tenn setmi 55.9 (21000 With Web....100

From 2:15 to 3 r. m.

3000 Can So 2d... 0236 40000 S Pan of Mo 1st.102% 6000 Nor Pan 3d... 102 80000 Early 10000 E

UNLISTA SECURITIES.

240.000 National Trans. Pipe Lino Ctfs. at76½

%4.077½,677½.

2.400 charve American Cotton Oil Trust Ctfs. at

30%,60%,60%,60%,60%,

1.00 Chesapeake and Oilo ctfs. 2d a. p. at 8½.

700 Sutro Tunnel Muling Co. at14c.

50 shares Consol. Cal. and Va. Miaing Co. at

\$10.50.

\$10.50. \$3,000 Georgia Pacisc Ctfs. at 1081/40.

PRICES FOR SILVER. Bar silver in London 42 1-10d, per ounce. New York price 92c.

Money.

The U. S. Sub-Treasury was this morning debtor at the Clearing-house in the sum of \$2,884,507.

Monoy on call at the Stock Exchange through the day ranged from 1 to 11/2 per cent.

Exchange.

Exchange.

The market for sterling was steady in the forenoon, and the posted rates were unchanged at 487¼@489½. The rates for actual husiness were as follows. viz.: Sixty days \$89½@487, demand \$85½@489, c. hies \$80@489½. Commercial hills were \$85½@480, c. hies \$80@489½. Commercial hills were \$85½@480, description of the supply of cotton hills was small. Coatinental bills were quoted as follows, viz.: France 519% and \$95½ and \$95½, guilders \$40½@40½\$ and \$95½@40½\$.

The following are the posted rates of the leading drawers of foreign exchanges:

\$60 days.

\$1.77½ \$1.50½
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Foreign Quotations

London cables report British Consols casy and 1-16 lower. United States 4 per ceat, hoads werequoted ex-interest at 1294. Ame-rican rallway securities were lower. The fol-lowing shows the movement of prices during the day:

mass presented bim because he was in the way, a town of him.

— President Cleveland has veteed the bill bill by because he was in the Way, a town of him.

— President Cleveland has veteed the bill bill by because he was in the Way, a town of him.

— President Cleveland has veteed the bill ground a possible school, and of the Bill by was gained as follows: Nuncipal by the bill by set as a love set of the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while provide the bill while proposed to relieve J. H. Marion from an indebteness of slice, and the bill while provide the bill while provide mention. Thomas are proposed to the was in the warden of the school, and of the bill while provide the bill while provide mention. Thomas are proposed to the way in the warden of the school, and of the bill while provide the bill while provide the provided as to their profitable nature or bot of any use or protection they should not hol light private parties of of the contracts with the bill while provide provided the bill while provided research in Congress of the profitable nature or their all light on perform them."

— The winners in the Altante Yacht Club Began the school and of protection they should not hol light or perform them?

— The winners in the Altante Yacht Club Began the school and of protection they should not hol light or perform them?

— The winners in the Altante Yacht Club Began the school and of the profitable nature or their all light on perform them?

— The winners in the Altante Yacht Club Began the school and the protection they should not hol light on perform them?

— The winners in the Altante Yacht Club Began the school and the protection

*Ex-dividend.

The directors of the Bank of Eaglaud made no change in the minimum rate of discount, which remains 2½ per cent. During the week the specie in the bank increased £47,2000, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was raised to 42,50 per cent. from 41,27 per cent. last week. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a loss of 3,500,000 francs in gold, and a gain of 4,325,000 francs in silver. Money in Loadon is %@1 per cent.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]

Boston, Juan 14—1 P. M.—The market continues narrow, Atchison being the coatre of attraction. The stock was bid up to-day by Evnas, who ran it up from 79½ to 80%. It is now 80%. The same operator also bought West End Land, which improved ¾ to 24½. The general market has been very quiet. Mexican Central 13%, Mexican Central 49 64½. Central Massachusetts preferred 40, Athatte and Pueiffe 8-1-16, Athante and Paeiffe 40, Athatte and Pueiffe 8-1-16, Athante and Paeiffe 10, England Telephone 43, San Diego Land 30, Quilacy Mining 72, Calumet and Heela 230, Tamarack 161 bid, Boston and Montan 48 bid, New England Perignaul preferred 111 bid. (Special Despatch to The Evening Post, i 100% 100% 07% 34%

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 14—12:30 r. M.—The foreign grain markets, according to Beerbohm's report, opened this morning genorally quiet, and the only change in quotatious was for California wheat off coat, which was 3d, higher. Several off-coat, which was 3d, higher. Several off-continents.

From 12:15 to 2:15 r. M. the grain markets were quiet and steady, with fluctuations confined to small limits. A despatch from London states that although Emperor Prederick is sinking, the grain markets closed heavy. At the precent writing July wheat is quoted here at 91½ bid, August at 22:4. December at 95 7:16, and August orn at 09%. There had been no sales of wheat for export up to 2:15 r. M.

The Clichinati Price Current, June 10, 1885, estimated that the wheat crop of 1885 would be us follows:

 July wheat
 June 1

 4 Myst wheat
 922

 August wheat
 9284

 September wheat
 9334

 December wheat
 9578

 July corn
 6278

 August corn
 6634

 September corn
 3346

 346e
 346e

To-day's Chicago Markets.

To-day's Chicago Markets.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]

Chicago, June 14—Noon.—Wheat has been tame. It opened firm and a shade highor. There was nothing in the situation to justify the advance, and fair hammering by Ream assisted by the small bears caused a ½c. decline. There was no outside demands. The loral operators are apparently tired sud are scalping each other. It was the slowest morning in a fortnight and needs new foctors to stimulate trading. The old crop stories have lost their potency. At noon it is at inside prices and trading is practically suspended. Corn opened strong and advanced ¾c. becouse of smaller arrivals than expected. The timid shorts covered and there was seme buying for a scalp. Later it weakened on a report that the decreased receipts were due to the faiture of the Burlington and Northwestern to switch in several large trains for inspection, and it declined ¾c. At noon it is weak on estimates 50 605 cars to-morrow. The inspection office informs me that the cars average 50 bushels more thin ever before. Oats advanced a shade with corn, but lost the advance when corn declined. Estimates 170 cars for to-morrow. Pork, lard, and short ribs were dull and weak, [with scarcely sufficient doing to make quotations. The trading circle was deserted most of the morning. The bulls are discounged by free receipts of hogs here and at Western polats. Cattor receipts 9,000, active; abippers \$4.25@6.00, fancy \$6.00@6.50.

Closing New York Quotitions—3 P. M.

GBAIN — Wheat — Nothing has transpired stace our early report. A duil, dragging market throughout may be the term used to cover the situation. The dealings in market is the smallest fin a long time. Even the favortie months were more of less meaneded during the state of the state of the favortie months were more of less meaneded during the state of the state of the state of the favortie months were more of less meaneded during the state of the s

clined 1(2%c., leading to little business, closing easy.
Sales 260,000 bushels.
RYR—Dull and nominal,
BARLEY—Quict and nominal,
BARLEY—Quict and nominal,
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BARLEY—Guict and some state of the least State
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for the state of the state of the state of the state
for new, and \$14.00.2514.50 for old
LARN—Market closed dull and heavy. Cash
S.75c. June 8.70c., July 8.72c., August 6.74c.,
Septomber 8.77c., and October 8.74c.
NAYAL STORES—Quict hut casy. Spirits of
turpentiac of the state of t

Died.

JENNINGS, -Suddeniy on Tuesday, June 12, Oliver T., third son of A. G. and Cecilia D.

KIMBALL.—Entered into rest on June 11, Ehen Kimball, in his forty-seventh year. JOHNSTON.—At his late residence, 117 East Eighty-second Street, Saturday, June 9, J. Rutherfound Johnston, cldest Son of James and Martha P. Johnston, in his twenty-fourth

HOADLEY.—In Brooklyn, June 12, Anna, he-lowed wife of George Edward Hoadley of Plainfield, N. J.

Tamarack 161 bid, Boston and Montaaa 48 bid, New York and New England preferred 111 bid.

New York and New England preferred 111 bid.

Cook, wife of Valter Cook.

The Evening Yost.

York, Priday, June 15, 1888 Subscillition terms perannum, post paid: Dally 80.00, Semi-Weekly, 2 ou, Weekly, 21.00, Any term

recently carries and the opened for subscriptions. Sub-liers will please remit with order, which should be out for a specific term; names are not entered unti-ment is received.

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new addresses should be given.

Rejected continuing all line cannot be preserved or fettired. Continuing and the continuing and the may fed to be preserved as the continued and the continued a

The resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Board of Trade in favor of delay in the con slderation of the Fisherics Treaty and of a trial of the modus vivendi present an agreea ble contrast to the " suap judgment," as the Commercial Bulletin calls it, of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The latter, it will be recalled, without any deliberation whatever and without suitable notice, and without delate, condemned the treaty upon the single ground that it does not give to American fishing vessels in Canadian ports the same privileges that we give to Canadlan fishing vessels in our ports. This remarkable non sequitur (the offering of something not wanted in exchange for something very much wanted) sufficed, at the end of a hurried session, to secure the assent of the Chamber, hut, as the Bulletin stated at the time, it is not probable that one in ten of the members ever gave any atten-tion to the subject in their lives. And more's the pity, for the interests of the mercantile community of New York nrs vl-taily concerned in the settlement of the dis-pute. Rejecting the treaty means non-settlement, renewed irritation, retaliation, aud possibly war, certainly loss to both countries. If the msrchants of New York are indifferent to such considerations, they certainly have much to learn from those of Baltimore.

The Baltimore Board of Trade cali attention to the fact that this is a diplomatic question often negotiated upon, made the suh. ject of numerous treaties, and beset by many difficulties, and, therefore, a subject which ought to be considered in our calmer momeuts, and when we are free from the excitements of partisan strife. They express no opinion upon the treaty itself, but ask simply for time to dispose of it on its own merits, free from the agitations of a political campaiga. "It is," they say, "a subject full of interest; and the story of the thousands of men who go out to fish on these Northern waters, and the hundreds that uever come back sgain, is a fruitful theme for sympathetic appeals and patriotic blus-ter; a subject, indeed, unfit for the heated struggle of a Presidential campaign, when available pretence is seized and distorted into an instrument of advantage." These are words of sohriety and wisdom as well as patriotism, and the resciutions which followed ought to be adopted and reiterated by ail the commerclal hodies in the land, viz.

Resolved, That, recognising the importance of an honorable and satisfactory adjustment of the question of the "Fisheries Treaty," the nhiftly and single-minded purpose of those who framed it, the hopossibility of solving in so short a time a problem which for yenrs has kept our ablest statesmen at hav, the imperative need of deliberate counsels and of a dignified maintenance of peaceful relations whenever acquired by mutual concessions and a just recognition of common rights and privileges—it is further

recognition of common rights and privileges—
it is further
Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be requested to make no opposition to the
"Fisheries Treaty" now hefore the Scuate in
open session, but to give it the full benefit of
the modus vicindi, postponing all action until
time has tested its merils, and we are prepared
to act with that confidence which only knowledge and experience can give.

The revelations which were made in re gard to the aqueduct work at Monday's hearing are the most damaging which have yet appeared. Unless they can be coatro verted or modified by other evidence, hoth the Commission itself and the engineering department of the work will be seriously discredited in the public mind. According to the testimoay of Alfred Craven, one of the division engineers, the contractors were in 1887 paid extra for work which had already been done and paid for two years before.

The contractors put in a ciaim for additional excavation eight inches wide all along the tunncl, at \$8.50 per yard, and the cinim was allowed, amounting in all to an estimated total The work bad all been done in of \$700,000. 1885 and had been paid for as a completed job. The \$700,000 was a clean gift to the contractors, taken hy the Commission from the Treasury of this city. This was the reorized Commission appointed through "deai" legislation of 1886. A similar act by the same Commission was the authonization by it in November, 1886, of the use of ruhhle instead of dry packing in filling in ahove the arch. Up to that time dry pack-ing had been used, costing the city nothing. Ruhbie, on the contrary, cost the city \$5 a yard, and the contractors about \$2.50 a yard. The contractors made by this change \$91,200, with no additional henefit to the city.

These are specific and most damaging charges. Mr. Craven fortified them with a iarge amount of documentary evidence his testimony bears all the marks of trutbfulness. According to it the city has been defrauded already of at least \$2,000,000 for the apparent henefit of the contractors. Mr. Craven says that the engineers have great dfilculty in performing their duties; that whenever they start on a tour of inspection notic is always seat into a shaft ahead of them hy means of an electric flash, in order that the bad work may be concealed before they arrive. That is itself a strong evidence of dishonest work. There must be an official explanation furnished of ail these things by the Chief Engineer and the Commission, the spoils system was introduced by Jack-

documentary evidence, like that furnished politically opposed to it for one, two, and by Mr. Craven yesterday, enrofully preserved, for it is upon that that the character of the that judgment will targely depend.

We remember no Presidential candidate of recent years who has talked with the fluency and freedom which have distinguished Mr. Depew for the past six months. Scarcely a day has passed without an interview of some sort with him, and very often there have been three or four in one day, in as many different papers. If Col. Shepard's heroic use of the Scriptures iu Mr. Depew's hehalf were to re sult in the latter's nomination, a muscular committee would have to he appointed to keep him from talking. He would heavery dungerous talker upon campaign issues, as his Chicago remarks upon the effects of free trade in Holland showed.

THE SITUATION AT OHICAGO.

As the various hooms at Chicago begin to arrange themselves, it becomes evident that Mr. Blaine is not serlously thought of as a candidate, that his lingering supporters hav no organization and no arguments, and that nothing can lead to his nomination but r deadlock of a more obstinate character than deadlock of a more obstante character than there is any reason to look for. Devad-iocks there have heen in times past which could only be resolved by the nomination of a candidute who had not been in the competition at all, but these entanglements have always had their foundation in some deep-seated feeling in the public mind. In 1880, for example, Gen. Grant had 306 "immortals" who voted for him ou thirty-six hallots. But on the other side there was an unhending opposition to a third term in the Presidential office. The opponents of the third term could not agree upon Mr. Blaine, who had the next largest following, and the Blaine men would not transfer their votes to Mr. Sherman. So the deadlock became perma nent, and could only be broken by taking mew man against whom there were no deep seated antagonisms either in the Convention or in the party at large.

In 1870 there was a similar deadlock, grow ing out of the desperate attempt to nominate Mr. Blaiue in the face of the Mulligan letters which had then for the first time been pu in evidence, and which had excited the pub lic mind in the profoundest manner. The friends of Bristow and Morton and Conkling could agree upon nothing except an invinci ble determination to defeat Blaine, and after an exhausting struggle they turned their forces over to Mr. Hayes and gave bim the

In the Convention which is now as sembling there is no one candidate (Mr. Blaine being out of the field by his own choice) against whom any deep-seated and ineradicable feeling exists among the mssses of the party. Preferences may be never so strong among delegates, but if the party as a whole is ready to accept with good humor any one of the prominent candi-dates, if there is no feeling which threatens a bolt iu case a particular candidate is suc cessful, there is no material for a deadlock No incurable ammosities can be dis-covered in the clements of the Chi-cago Conventioa, whatever loud talking may indulged in. The friends of Mr. Shermau could support Judge Gresham or vice-versa. The supporters of Mr. Harrison could follow the lead of Gov. Alger or Mr. Depew, or the terms could be changed without any serious trouble. Probably lm, mediate friends of Mr. Harrison would find it nwkward to train under the banner of Gresham, but there is good evidence that the Republicans of Indiana as a whole would "fall into line" for Gresham with considerable alacrity. It is certain that nobody is going to holt or hint at bolting if any one of the candidates named shull carry off the prize.

As the chance of Mr. Blaina's nomination depends upon a deadlock of a very bitter and stubborn character, we do not see any probability of that catastrophe. That it would be a catastrophe both to the party and to the country is to us very clear. It would plunge us onco more into a cam-paign upon personal issues. It would again raise the question whether the American people will accept n man with a tninted record as the representative of their character and their dignity hefore the world. It would largely obscura the public issues which ought to engage and hold the attention of the people. It would be the greatest possible calamity if one-half of the American people were justly chargeable with moral obliquity in their public action. To be rid of Blaine ou any terms is in our view n aational achievement of no mean pro-

It is idic now to speculate on the chances of the candidates, Probably Mr. Sherman will have more votes in the beginning than any other. It is prohable that Gen Gresham's supporters will he firmer than any other, and less inable to break or get into a panic It is probable that the Blaine ieaders wiil prefer Harrison, or Alger, or Allison. It is not likely that Mr. Depow will get many recruits after the first bai-lot. If the opinion of Mugwumps is of any vaine, we repeat the advice we have given before, that Gresham has more staying powers and more "growing pains" than any other in the list. And it is not the least of his elements of strength that he is helieved to hold the opinion expressed in President Ar-thur's last annual message, that there should he some reduction of the tariff.

The hrief press despatch in THE EVENING Post of yesterday which aanounced the np-pointment of three postmasters in New York State by the President was not likely to arrest attention or attract remark, and yet it was not without significance. It means that veli along in the fourth year of a Demo erstic President there are still Republican postmasters in important offices, who have served out under a President of the opposite party the greater part of the term for which they were appointed by a Republicau Presi dent. It is a thing uaknown before, since and until it is judgment should be withheld.

Functial care should be taken to have all the coming administration in the hands of men

even three years, but this is what has hap-pened under Cleveland in the cases of three - fourths of the Presidential post-offices, which, as everyhody knows, are the most important and desirable ones. serious lapses of the Administration in the matter of civil-service reform during the last six months must not obscure the honorable record which Mr. Cleveland made by refusing to allow a "cieau sweep," aud by per-mitting a large proportion of the Federal officers with a four years' term to serve out

NO MUGWUMPS WANTED,

THE Worcester Congressional District has heen a stronghold of Republicanism In Massachusetts ever since the party was organized, but two years ago it sent n Democratic Representative to Washington, by reason of n hitter factional fight among the Repub-licans. W. W. Rice had long been the Congressman, and in 1884 had promised to stand aside in 1886 for a Mr. Bates, who was amhitious to succeed him; hut when the time came to redeem the promise, ite forgot it, and went in to capture the forgot it, and went in to capture the unmination again. He succeeded, but a sufficient number of Bates Republicans refused to support him to let John tariff-reform Democrat, slip into the second

from which he is preaching the soundest kind of financial doctrine.

Of course the Republicans want to "re-

deem" the district this year. The first step taken is that direction was the starting of a movement to give the Republican nomina-tion to Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, the plau adopted being to circulate among the Republican voters of the district a petition asking him to run. Thousands of signatures were ohtsined, and the scheme sppeared for a time to be working well. Mr. Walker has made a fortune as a manufacturer, and he was ready to furnish the highest kind of high-tariff talk. Indeed, he went to Boston ingn-arm time. Indeed, he went to boston a few weeks ago, and declared that as "Jesus taught that the greatest service any man could do the world was first to cleanschis own life and character," it followed that every voter should oppose the Mills bill and all such devices of the devil. But the Walker boom has struck a tremen-

dous snag. The terrible fact has been brought ont that Mr. Walker was a Mugwump in 1884, and supported the Democratic candidate for President. The opponents of his nomination were quick to ses how damning such a record was, and they called a meetin at Worcester the other day to protes against his candidacy. A preamble and a long series of resolutions were adopted which set forth in vigorous terms th eaormity of Mr. Walker's offeace. The presents "emphatically declare that we can not, ought not, sud will not support "his first, "because in the last Presidential car paign Mr. Walker was n Democrat of the virulent type, an opponent not only of the standard-bearers of the Republican party the nation, but a loud and persidefamer of the illustrious statesman headed our national ticket, and who tha was, as he now is, the foremost Republi of America, and indeed of the world. second resson is "hecause, in the light history, clear enough to restore sight to the hlind, Mr. Walker left the Republican party to espouse Grover Cleveland as against James G. Blaine," A third reason is "because the man whose erratic judgment precipitated him from the Republican into the Democratic party four years ago must needs be hopelessly unsound in intellect, aad, therefore, he canaot now he a safe counsellor, or a safe guide, or a safe man any way in political matters." Other reasons fol iow, the list concluding with these biting words:

Words:

Finally, we object to Mr. Walker because he is not what we as Republicans in this year of grace demind—a Republican in mind and soul, in consistency and conscience. If he was sincere in 1884, he cannot be in 1888, unless he he written down a man irresponsible for his utterances and nets. As for Mr. Blaine, he is unchanged in character. He is the smme James G. Blatue he was when Mr. Wniker damned him "a lineal descendant of Ananias," and thus it now appears that hy his recent committal in 1883, in language the most sweeping, to support the Blaine of his own characterization in 1884 in the event of his nomination by the National Convention this year, Mr. Walker has pitfully debrased himself before the Republicans of this district and the commonwealth.

A contest over a Congressional nomination in Massachusetts is not a matter of national concern, but pecuiiar circumstances reader the protest against Walker a matter of into rest to the country at large. It is easy to show that one of the most promiuent candi dates for the Republican nomination for President challeages opposition on precisely the same grounds as Mr. Wnlker. In the carvass of 1872 Chauncey M. Depew was the cardiate of the Depocaries parts for which he said that the managers of the R publican party "visited with administrative displeasure and with party excommunication of the state of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instrugers of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instrugers of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instrugers of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instruction of the publican party in the instruction of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instruction of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instruction of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the instruction of the publican party is a state of the publican party in the publican party is a state of t tion every effort to stem the tido of corrur tion and purify public life, and put to front, as the proper exponent of principle and as the best result of American statesman ship, Butler, Chandler, Nye." I said that the reflection of Grammeant that "the policy with which the South has heen governed for three years. past by military force, by carpet-bag gove ment, by the suspension of the habe corpus, by the power of hayoaet law, w he the policy by which it shall be governed for four years loager. . . It means that all the men in office against whom high crimes and misdemeanors have heen prov shall remain through a second term cause their acts cause their acts have received the stamp of spproval of the America people, in the redicction of Grant.'

Jumes G. Biaine he spoke in Junes G. Biatne he spoke in the terms: "Up in Maine I heard Hannibil Hamlin and Junes G. Biainc, and men of the continued to that character, and of national reputati telling the Republican party that if Hora Greeley was elected they might anticipe another civil war and the payment of great burden of the rehel debt. They sulted the intelligence of their audieuce clse they best appreciated what its int geace was." During the campaign he took the

vered at Nyack, October 24, 1872;

rruption of all kluds had cropt in, and ds upon the ballot-hox of gignutic magnitudes are practised for Grant's redicction. The shad come to restore the right of Indeas as, and give to all the States self-governet, with equal civil and political rights to the comparing based upon passion, because what no principle to hulld on, elsy hesited Grant was a giant compared a pignity, and the question was Greenand constitutional government, with the sty and party legislation, with land beers and constitutional government, with land beers and constitutional government, with land beers and stock speculators at the helm.

et us now apply the Worcester standard Let us now apply the Worcester standard or see why good Republicans "cannot, with not, and will not support" Mr. Depew. wat, hecause in a recent Presidential cambin" Mr. Depew was a Democrat of the unient type, an opponent not only of the onderd-bearers of the Republican party of natioa, but a loud and persistent defamer the illustrious statesman who headed national ticket in 1884, and who was en, as he now is, the foremost Republicar America, and indeed of the world," Mr. pew having said of him that, in one of the greatest efforts of his life," he "iusulted e intelligence of his audience," Second, because in the light of history, clear enough store sight to the hind, Mr. Depew left

repulses, party to espouse Horacc Greek as against Ulysees S. Grant, "and said of the compared with a pigmy," Third, "hecause the any whose countries of the compared with a pigmy," Third, "hecause the men whose erratic judgment precipitated him from the Republican into the Demo-cratic party a few years ago must he hopelessunsound in intellect, and, therefore, he cannot now be a safe counsellor, or nsafe guide or a safe man any way ia political matters." And to conclude

And to conclude:

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The parallel hetween Walker and Depew f course, nobody will suggest that the cirumstauce that Mr. Depew's Mugwumpery hanced to occur a few years before Mr. Walker's has any hearing upon the matter.

REPUBLICAN DIFFERENCES.

The approach of the Republican Convention suggests the advisability of summarizing the Republican testimony which has been offered during the last few weeks as to the running qualities of the prominent candidates for the nomination. A great many witnesses have gone upon the stand, and they have heen very frank ia giving their

To begin at the heginning, which of course means Blaine. Two witnesses for the affirma-tive cover the whole ground on that side, Mr. A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, who was United States District Attorney under Arthur, and was "slated" for Attorney-General under Blaine, says: "Mr. Cie land is stronger than his party, and the Republicans must match him with a candi-date stronger than his party, or they are beaten. Mr. Blaine is they are beaten. Mr. Blaine is that man." Pst Ford is of the same mind

with Mr. Tenney. "It is absolutely necessary for the Republican party, in order to win," snys Pat. "to put in the field a candidate who can go outside his own party lines and win reiaforecmeats from the ranks of the opposition. Blaine is that man. Without Blaine as the standard-bearer and champion of our cause, defcat seems inevita-

If we could stop here, the question would appear settled in favor of Blaine's nomina-tion. But a crowd of Republican witnesses on the other side insist upon being heard. Says the Philadelphin Bulletin: "The truth is that there could be no greater biunder committed by the Chicago Convention than the renomination of Blaine. When a party gets iu such a posi-tion that it becomes a one-man party, the certain result is demoralization eventually dissolution." Says the Dayton Journal: "The nomination of Mr. Blaine would he giving up the campaign in advance." Says the Indianapolis Journal, of the same proposition: "It is an imputation upon the intelligence of the party." Says the Illinois State Journal: "The nomination of Mr. Blaine would he the most stupendous

hlunder the Republican party could make."

In the face of such Republican testimony, the candidate of the Democratic party 'qr it will not do to stop with Blaine. Other of the most prominent Republican managers in Brooklyn, says in a letter to the Tribune:
"As Mr. Blaine will not accept a nomination, Mr. Chauncey Depew is the only man we can win with." This would seem to settle the case in favor of Mr. Depew. But listen to these clamorous Republican witnesses who dissent from Mr. Moody's view. Says the Toledo Blade "Mr. Depew would iose the Republicans two or three of the Western States. Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas would all he put in jeopardy." Says the Omaha Bee: "Of all men possible his nomination would he most disastrous to the Republican party. We unqualifiedly assure Mr. Depew that it would lose the party hundreds of thousands of votes, and several now surs Republican States." Says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The feeling in the West against corporations would make Depew's

It would be easy to continue through the list of candidates, and show how, according to Republican testimony, there are insupera ble obstacles in the way of each. The Gre-shnm men are prepared to show that Harrible obstacles in the way son is a weak candidato in Indiana, which essential to Republican success; the Harrisou men demonstrate that sham is weak in that State sham is State the record that he run behiad his ticket Let us compare that decade with those sue-

ds way, the extract being from a speech faces of Eastern Republicans who suggest Phelps of New Jersey, the St. Paul gest Phelps of New Jersey, the St. Paul Pioner Press ridiculing the Republican convention in his State for the "reprehensible levity" of proposing his name. As for Alger and Allison and Sherman, these Western candidates are ruled out by the major. candidates are ruled out by the unim-peachable testimony of Eastern Repub-lleans that Blaine, or, lacking Blaine, Depew, is the only man who can carry the necessary States in this part of the country. On the other hand, there is Republican evi dence equally unimpeachable that Blaine and Depew are alike hopeiess candidates, and that the nomination of either would involve

It appears perfectly clear, therefore, upon a review of the situation that there is no chance for the election of any Republican, in the opinioa of good Republican judges, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it is a great waste of time and money for 800 delegates to gather from ali parts of the country at Chicago next week to nominate a candidate, considering that there is already ahundance of Republican testimony to the fact that, whosver he may be, he cannot possibly be elected.

As the time for the Chicago Convention draws near, it becomes apparent that Mr. Sherman will lead all competitors on the first hallot. His friends claim 340 delegates to start with, 411 heing a majority. It is not unlikely that he will have upwards of 300. This will constitute a very powerful nttracting body, especially since Mr. Sherman has managed his boom this time in such a way as not to give any just cause of offence to any other candidate. The formidableness of his strength is attested unmistakably hy the alarm which it creates among the Blaine-or-Bust faction, who have partly recovered from the dejection into which they were thrown by the last letter of their chief saying that "since he could not accept the nomination now without seeming to he guilty of indirection, he could not accept it at all." These refined casuists are now saying to each other that Mr. Blaine could still accept the nomination if it should come to him without any suspicion of indirection on his part. They have not given up the idea that the Convention may get into a tangle and a deadlock, from which nothing but the name of Blaino can extricate Tbls is the reason why they are so dis turned by the growing proportions of the Sherman boom, for if any candidate can muster 300 votes on the first hallot, the chances of a permanent deadlock are very faint. What would best suit the Biaine or Busters would be about 100 votes each for Sherman, Gresham, Harrison, Aiger, Depew, Hawley, Iagalls; and the rest scattering, hut mostly for Blaine, Three hundred votes for any one other than Blaine is n bad showing for them, because the attraction of gravitation is sometimes as strong as that of magactism.

THE WALKER TARIFF. THE WALKER TARTER.

THE extreme protectionists are wont to call the period intervening between the Waiker tariff and the Morrill tariff a free-trade era. A few years ago, when statistical knowledge was not widespread, they used to call it oa of the darkest periods ia our industrial history. By and by they were con-fronted with official statistics of every avsilable kiad, so exhaustive and con ciusive that their tenor was not to he gain' said, and all going to show that in every line of progress the decade from 1850 to 1860 was far ahead, not only of every succeeding, but of every preceding decade. The effort to break the force of this array of facts hy im break the force of this array of facts by im-peaching the accuracy of the ceasus of 1850 was a foregone failure, hecause the most striking statistics were derived from other sources, and besides there is not the slightest reason to suppose that there was any more progress in the accuracy of census work between the seventh and eighth than between any other two censuses. We have just the same right to say that the progress of any other decade is exaggerated by the greater accuracy of the census taken at its ead than of the oue taken at its begin ning.

So the conclusion became irresistible that in the decade ending in 1800 this country made greater industrial progress than this or of time. That period stands, as we fear it is destined always to staad, as the marvel of all history, in the even-paced advancement of y beneficent application of mind muscle to nature's materini reaad sources. Completely overwhelmed with the evidence on this poiat, it suddenly popped into the heads of Mr. Kelley and some other inventive geniuses of the Pennsylvania school that gold was discovered in that era, and also that the Crimean war gave us a great foreign market for the discussion of the first two great blessings, Mr. Kelley as favorite son." Leonavi Moody, one most prominent Republican managers telling us, prevented free trade from immediately working out its native from immediately working out i market for our breadstuffs and provisions. tural disastrous results. And as if of a recent magazine that free trade aever do for this country; we had the punic of 1857 in spite of the rich blessings of heaven in California and the equally desirable hiess iags of war in the Crimen.

It is true that our gold miaes were It is true that our gold miaes were discovered in 1848, and from that time until 1800, a period of thirtean years, our product of the precious metals was almost exactly \$50,000,000 a year. But during the whole of the next twenty-six years it avaraged almost exactly \$70,000,000 a year. Silver, whose instre at one time was more pleasing to Mr. Kelloy than that of any othe metal except pig-iron, was not mined in this country to any exteut until after the close of the Walker tariff period. We now produce much more of it than of gold. Tho query is, if \$50,000,000 a year of precious metals kept the gaunt wolf away is free-trade times, may not our present salvation ha due rather to the cumulative effect of \$70,000,000 a year for wlca as many years, than to the fact that our taxes have been arranged by interested loh As to the Crimeau blessing the error of fact is

still more striking. The foreign market it gave us was nothing to what we have had sin when he was a caadidate for Congress. The ceeding, and see what a monstrous mistake
Western Reaublicans simply laugh in the it is to explain its prosperity by its exporta-

tions of breadstuffs and previsions. Here are the exports of provisions;

The yearly averages are easily found, and it will be seen that the average of the decade when the people of Europe were kind enough to butcher one another, and save us from the ravages of commercial liherty, was \$13,-000,000, while that of the last seven years

We regret to find evidence that the great American historian's work is not so familiar American historian's work is not so hamiliar to good Republicans as it ought to be. Before expressing any opinion about snybody who has heen prominent in public affairs, the admirer of Mr. Blaine is bouud to look at a copy of 'Twenty Years of Congress.' The omission to take this precaution has led a correspondent of the Tribune, whose letter is given prominence, into the emharmassing position shown by the subjoined parallel; THE HISTORIAN ELLINE.

THE HISTORIAN ELLINE.

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HIS REAL IN THE SENATE OF THE HISTORIAN ELLINE.

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HIS RELITED TO THE HISTORIAN ELLINE.

HIS to good Republicans as it ought to be. Be-

It is not worth while to spend time refuting Gov. Hiii's reasons for vetoing the Baliot-Reform Bill. Nobody believes for a moment that these reasons furnish the true cause for his action. He has vetoed the bill because it was in the interest of honest and fair elections, free from the taint of hribery and political machine munipulation. He pretends that under the provisions of the hill it would not he so easy as it is now for vot-ers to exercise their individual preferences, or for candidates to get their names upon the ballots. As n matter of fact, it would he in every way easier. It is impossible new for any candidate except those of the regular machines to get his tickets distributed at the polls, unless be spends anywhere from \$1,000 to \$100,000, according to where from \$1,000 to \$100,000, according to the importance of the office. The new law furnished safely guarded methods for him to get his name on the hallots, and even if he did not get it there, his friends who should desire to vote for him were given the privi-iege of writing his name in a blank space which was provided on the ballots for that purpose. If the Governor had not been able to find the reasons which he has given, he would have been equal to the emergency of finding others upon which to base a veto. We trust that the State is nearing the end of its experience with this cheap political trickster.

A correspondent of the Tribune suggests Sherman and Hawley as the Republican ticket. The difficulty is that the two men are radically apposed to each other on a fundamental issue—the relation of the States to the Federal Government. Sherman be lieves in centralization, and favors any measure, like the Blair bill, which looks in that direction; Huwley considers the drift towards centralization most dangerous, and regards the Blair hill as uncoastitutionsl. The attitude of the twe men is shown hy these extracts from speeches which they delivered last year:

SENATOR SHERMAN AT NASH- SENATOR HAWLEY AT DE VILLE. TROIT.

So also as to the aducation of the people. The
Republican party is in faavor of siding the States in
the education of illiterate
children by liberal appropriations of public money.

There could be no
question that it is the duty
of Congress to provide for
at least the elements of
education.

This tendency of the day
bowerment for help in a
bundred things. It is askthen for example, that it
shall take charge in a very
the component of the control of the control
ation of the entire powers
of government is one of
the atmosphic to-day, and
one of those most dangerous to the Republican experlment as our fathers understood it.

"The lowest wages anywhere in the Union are paid in the South," says the Tribune.
This is a serious error. The fact is that the wages of school-teachers are fur lower in Maine than in the South. Indeed, as the Portland Advertiser has said, "it appears from the report of the National Bureau of Education that the average rate of wages of women teachers in Maine is less than in any other State or in any Territory." Only the other day the Portland Press said on this subject: "The market Press said on this subject: "The murket price of learning in Maine is scandalously iow. The annual report of the School Su-pervisor of Farmington, one of the most prosperous towns in Maine, shows that the average wages of female teachers in that town the last year has heen \$3.85 per week, excluding hoard. The averaga cost of board per week has heen \$2.20, making the total expenditure per week for the services of these teachers the sum total of \$0.05.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

No man will ever qutt the Presidency of a railroad for the Presidency of this country.— Detroit Free Press.

The way the railronds tell us to "go to the mountains," one would suppose we were a set of howling Mahonents.—I'uck.

"No," said Mr. Isnacstein; "dem pents don's fit you. Dey vos bretty dight in der seams, lut 1 dell you vot, my frent, nt i'ree dollar 'n' a helt, dem pents vas vert drainin' down to."—I'uck.

An Intimate Acquaintance.—Spindel leut young Overdue n little money last n Jack. To you know him?" Jack.—"Do I him? I wish I had as many dollars as I him."—The Epoch.

This is from a recent Issue of stone Warbler: "If Noia Twigg, girl in Portland, Ore., who recently \$200,000, will call in this office, she something grently to her advantage hapholor."

That remark of Mr. Walsh's to the effect that he had "sovered his connection with the Tombs" reminds one in some respects of the old gentlemm who, fifer in herole surgical operation, moaned feebly that he felt as if he had been removed from an arm.—TAG-Bits.

LITERATURE.

NOTES.

Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, wiil puhiish JOEL MUNSHELPS CONS, Albany, will punish at once, if enough subscriptions are received, a Supplement by D. S. Durrie to his invaluable 'Index to American Genealogies,' it will fill forty pages and he sold for one dollar.

A 'Complete Volapite Dictionary,' in two

parts, Volapük-Englisb and English-Volapük, based ou the last editious of Schloper and Kerckhoff by Klas August Linderfeit, will be published directly by C. N. Caspar, Milwaukoe. A new feature is the judication of the source of each of the world-lauguage vecables, of which the English is suid to furnish more than 60 per cent. The specimen pages show a very The specimen pages show a very neat typography.

by Robert Lonis Stevenson, with full-page illustrations by Will H. Low and Alfred-Breunan, is about to be published by Chas. Scribner's Sons. The Black Arrow: a Tale of the Two Roses,

cribner's Sons. Harper & Brothers publish immediately ' The Russian Peasantry, by "Stepnial"; 'The History of Nicholas Muss,' from the French of Charles du Bois-Melly; and 'Hymns and Tunes as Suag at St. Thomas's Church, N posed and adapted by Oeorge William War

Whitaker & Co., London, are about to bring out a choice selection of the most popular poems and songs of Dr. Charles Mackay, the moral effect of which upon the author has seemed at es less lasting than upon his public-par-

times less les times than don't life froellion.

'Selections from Ruskin,' viz., from his
'Sesame and Lihes,' 'Queen of the Air,' and
lectures on war, made hy Edwin Ginn, will
be added hy Ginn & Co. to their "Classics for

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press the complete works of Shelley, in prose and verse, edited by Richard Herne Shepherd in five volumes; a handy edition of the Broats novels, uniform with the Dickeus and the Thackeray; with the Dickous and the Thackeray; 'Haif-Hours with the Best Foreign Authors,' trans-lations selected by Charles Morris; 'A Popular History of Muslc, Musical Instruments, etc.,' by James E. Matthew, with numerous illustra-tions; 'Embroidery and Lace,' from the French of Ernest Lefebvre, also illustrated; 'An Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy,' by Prof. Joseph Leidy; and 'Animal Life of the Sea-Shore,' with special reference to the Naw Jarsey and Long Island coasts, by Prof.

the Sea-Shore,' with special reference to the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, by Prof. Angeio Hellprin.

Thomas Whittaker has nearly rendy the 'Life of Lord Herhert of Cherbury'; a 'Life of Emerson,' by Richard Garnett; Sir Stephen De Vere's 'The Odes of Horace'; and volume seven of Wilson'e 'Tales of the Borders.'

Hachette & Cle. are about to bring out a 'Histoire de l'Art pendant la Renaissance,' by Eugène Müntz. The term art as here used is

'Histoire de l'Art pendant la Renaissance,' by Eugène Mintz. The term art as here used is comprehensive of industries. The work will abound in biographical "monographs," and in some 500 illustrations of a high order, including a great variety of portraits and costumes. It will fill five octavo volumes of about 800 pages each, issued in weskly parts of sixteen pages fait fifty centimee (or one franc when color-

de printe or phototypes are involved).

L'Art for May 15 still occupies itself mainly with the Salon, and this time with the sculpture, in which department, as M. Paul Leroi ture, in which department, as M. Paul Lerot eays, the French have nothing te fear from foreign rivalry—"in vain would one seek among the foreign exhibitors an artist without a peer"—whereas the French painters have no such preeminence to boast of. Juice Chaplain (with seventeen medallions) and Auguste Rodin (who exhibits hut a single piece, a exhibited portrate hurth reasing highest presses. guste Komin (who exhibits not a single piece, a spirited portrait bust) receive highest praise; the work of a young woman, the "ohastely passionate" group "Cacountala," executed by Mile. Camille Claudel, is called "the most ex-traordinary novel work of the Salon." A sketch of it accompanies the text.

A new periodical, the Revue de Famille, has just begun its existence in Paris. It is under the direction of M. Jules Simon, with M. Louis Ulbach as assistant editor, and an attractive Dinace as assistant entor, and an accuracy list of contributors, chosen from those authors who, if they do not always write unexceptionally for family reading, may at least he expected to do so upon occasion. The name of M, Jules Simon is a sufficient guarantee for the moral elevation and the literary excellence of this new "recueil littéraire et artistique." It will be published fortnightly, in the usual large octavo

form, by Emile Testard & Cle.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for May opens
with an account of the "Development of the
Population of the United States," by Dr. R.

Lüddecke. It is accompanied by a heautifully Linddecke. It is accompanied by a neartifully executed map with two insets, the one showing the distribution of the negroes, the other that of the foreigners. G. Rohlfs, the veteran 'African traveller, argues very forcibly ngainst the use of elephants for the purposes of exploration. The present number coatains Capt. van Gèle's report of his late expedition up the Uhungi in the En Avant, together with a map of his route.

In the double number 135,136 of the Zeitschrift In the double number 135,136 of the Zeitschrift of the Berlin Oeographical Society, scholars will find a noteworthy supplement to Yule and Nichelson's article on Sir John Mandoville in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Dr. Albert Bovenschen collects a great inany centemporary notices of Mandoville and his pretended book of travels, and then analyzes this work, assigning with great particularity the sources of the patchwork. His paper is entitled "Unjersuchungen über Johann veu Mandeville and die Ouellen seiner Reisebeschreibung." and die Quellen seiner Reiseheschreibung In summing up, even less originality and au-thenticity is allowed to Mandeville than by the learned Englishmen above named. The rest of the number is devoted to the rainfall of the

the number is devoted to the rainfall of the Iberian peninsula, with a map.

The twenty-second instalment of the 'Geschichte der Deutschen Kunst,' issuing by Grote, Berlin (New Yerk: Westermann), is still occupied with Painting. The illustrations, after the Holbeins, L. Cranach, Beham, Schon-

gauer, etc., are of uausual excellence and in-terest.

We receive from the same firm the concluding parts (80-88) of the eighth volume of admirable 'Allgemeine Weltgeschichte.' admirable Aligemeine Weltgeschichte. They deal with Europe in the middle and end of the seventeenth century, the age of Louis XIV., with whose death the narrative ends. The richness of this period in historic events and personages is perfectly reflected in the illustrations, chosen with exquisite regard for the personages is perfectly renected in the internations, chosen with exquisite regard for the reader's edification as respects men, manners arts, scenes, and cugagements of note. In this particular, as in the authenticity of its text, the

ork continues to he a model. 'Annual Register' for 1887 (Rivingtons) has made its appearance, extending the useful series to which it belongs. We have little to remark upon it, save that we see no reason why the analysis allowed in the table of contents to appear a greater in Francisco. contents to current events in English history should be denied to those in foreign countries. The present volume offers a very good illustra-tion of this defect. In the six chapters devoted to Great Britain, we may name the new rules of Parliamentary procedure, the passage of the Crimes Bill and the Land Bill, the Queen's Jubileo, the Trafalgar Square riots, the Flau

of Campaign imprisonments, and yet have mentioned no event comparable in importance to President Grévy's forced resignation and the Boulangist dilotator's progress, or to Presideut Cloveland's tariff message, none of which appear in the table of contents under the appear in the table of contents under the hare rubries "France" and "United States," While repairing this neglect of the table, we think it would be well to emphasize with type the leading events. In this, human foresight will of cenuse sometimes be at fault, but that will uot matter. There is in this issue the usual chronicle of incidents, summary reviews of literature, art, drama, science, etc., and obituary with an alphabetical index.

We have delayed too long a mention of Mr. W. W. Cook's timely legal brochure on Trusts, the Recent Combinations in Trade' (L. K. Stronse & Co.). One may get from this au intelligible netion of the different varieties of this uoxions fungus, and of the legal considerations which are applicable to it. There is also a considerable citation of cases.

"Dickens vulgarized" is all we can eay of the "Dickens Aquarelles" which come to us in a neat portfolio from J. W. Bouton. This set of characterizations is in illustration of the 'Pickwick Parawa', and is in we case about parts and in the case of the paraway of the property of the property of the property of the cases of the paraway of the property of the paraway of the property of the re rubries "France" and " United States.

characterizations is in illustration of the 'Pickwick Papers,' and is in no ease admira-hle as art or as imagination. "Stylus's" first series ought to be his last, for he has mistaken his vocatiou. The designs being hand-painted, the edition is limited.

Refinement cannot he predicated, either, of

Retinement cannot be predicated, either, of "Puck's Opper" (Keppier & Schwarzmaan), a portfolio of designs by this well-known delineator of such humor as lurks in violent action and Teaction, in Chinese, Jews, negroes, tramps, policemen, country hoarders and rural life, horse-car ameuities, delirium tremens, etc.

From the Bufford's Sons Lithographing Establishment we have a life size head of Occ.

tablishment we have a life-eize head of Oca. Sheridan. The portrait is in profile, and the drawing is spirited and free.

The thirty-seventh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will he held at Cleveland August 15-21. The

will be held at Cleveland August 15-21. The local secretary is Elroy M. Avery, Ph.D., 407 Superior Street.

A special session of the School of Philosophy will be held at the Hillside Chapel, in Concord, Mass., Saturday, June 16, commencing at ten A. M., and will consist of an Alcott memorial service. There will be no other session of the School the present supmer. School the present summer.

Select Pleas of the Crown. Voi. 1. A. D. 1200-1225. Edited for the Selden Society by F. W. Maitland, London; Beraard Quaritch

WE have already briefly referred to this important first volume of the publications of the Seiden Society. The cases here reproduced and translated occurred at a very important period in the history of the law. In Mr. Maitand's ' Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, in 1221 (Macmillan, 1884), he save

Gioucester, in 1221 (Macmillan, 1884), he says:

"This was the first eyre held in Gioucestershire since the abolition of the ordeal. We thine catch sight of trial by jury at a most interesting and critical moment of its development. A greater number of remembrances may be called up by saying that this was the first eyre in Gioucestershire after the grant of the Great Charter. The charter, it will be remembered, was sealed on 15th June, 1215."

And of the contents of that book, he added:

"It is a picture, or rather, since little imaginative art went to its making, a photograph of English life as it was early in the thirteenth century. We have here, as it, were, a section of the hody politic which shows just those most vital parts of which, because they were deep-seated, the soul politic was hardly coaccious—the system of local government and police, the organization of county, hundred, and township."

All this has its application to the contents of the present volume. These are made up of se-ections from eyre rolls in the reigu of John, rections from eye rolls in the region of John, from 1201 to 1203 inclusive, and in the reign of Henry III., from 1221 to 1225 inclusive; and from other plea rolls, of the King's chief court (whether at Westminster or following the King in his wanderings)—in John's reign, from 1200 in 130 to 130 1200 to 1214 inclusive, and in Henry's reign during the four terms of 1220. The distinctive character of these rolls—hoth those of the "cen-tral" and " what we may call the visitatorial courts "-as well as of the trihunais themselves are pointed out by Mr. Maitland in a very clear and simple way, and with an engaging but un-obtrusive charm of style that ie very seldom found nuited with so much learning.

The "eyres" were the iters or circuits of the

The "eyres" were the iters or circuits of the Kfng's thirmant justices. But the King himself in these early times was also itinerant, and wherever he went, went also, in a pretty literal sense, the fountain of justice. It was only hy the Great Charter of 1215 that it was first fixed the Great Charter of 1215 that it was first fixed that common pleas should no longer fellow the King; but even then a court of judges and pleas of the crown still followed the monarch wherever he went. What this meant to judges and suiters may be een by looking at the "Itinerary of King Joha," from which Sir Henry Maine quotee in chapter vi. of his 'Early Law and Custom.'

y Law and Custom."

"I take," he says, "almost at a venture May if 1207. On the 1st of May the King is found t Fontefract, on the 3d at Derhy, on the 4th tHunston, on the 5th at Lichfield, oa the 8th t Oloucester, on the 10th at Bristol, on the 13th t Bath, ou the 16th at Marlborough, on the 8th at Ludgershall, on the 20th at Winchester, no the 27th at Aldingbeurn, on the 8th at Luddershall, on the 39th at Vinchester, on the 27th at Aldingbeurn, on the 8th at Lowes."

Maine gives further equally surprising illustrations of this wandering hahit, and observes that these are no exceptional instances of activity

"Thie was practically his life during every month of every year of his reign. King John passes for an effeminate sovereign, but no commercial traveller of our day, employed by a pushing house of business, was ever, I helieve, so inessantly in mevement, and for so many successive years, with all the help of railways."

All this wandering is regarded as a survival from a much earlier day

By the Assize of Clarendou in 1166, the mode By the Assize of Chremond in 1100, the mode of trial in the principal pleas of the crown was fixed as the ordeal of fire or wator; compurgation, the older form of trial, was, by construction, abolfshed. Then in November, 1215, the fourth Lateran Council, in effect, abolished the trial by ordeal by forbidding any ecclesiastic, trial by ordeal by forbidding any ecclesiastic, which was as much as to say any judge, to take part in allowing it; and this was accepted and recognized in England in the third year of Henry III. (1219), in royal writs addressed to the itinerant justices, which suggest dressed to the therant justices, which suggested no substitute for the ordeal, and commended all that was left unsettled to the seund judgment of the justices themselves. They seem thereafter, in the exercise of this discretion, by consent of the accused and otherwise,

gradually to have introduced the trial by jur in the chief classes of criminal cases. The system of trial, in certain civil cases, had lat by come in, and had worked well. In crimina cases, also, it had been sometimes re-orded to by the King's special license. And now offered a way out of the singular difficult which had just befallen the administration the regular criminal justice of the country. Is here that we seem to find the origin of or wholly necessary of a double jury. wholly peculiar system of a dentile jury criminal cases—the prototype of the grand jury being found in the accusing inquest which has been provided for in the Assize of Clarendo and was still continued.

The cases in this volume, as we have already said, illustrate the law of criminal trials during the very grave and important transition period whea these great events were coming on any happening and passing by. We are sitting at the cradle of trial by jury in criminal cases, an institution which English-speaking people have always accounted sacred. Here also we find the ordeal in ferce, as in a case before John, at Welis. Early in his reign, "William Trenchebof was eaid to have handed to Inger of Faldingthorps the kaife wherewith Inger elew Wido Foliot. He is suspected [malecreditus] thereof by jurors. Let him purge himself by the water.

. He has failed and is hanged." Mr. Maitland remarks that this is the only case of a fall-The cases in this volume, as we have alread

land remarks that this is the only case of a fail ure at the ordeal that he has found. ure at the ordeat that he has found. "Success seems common." Of the old criminal appeal and the award of trial by battle there are many stances. The cases are full of quantum or communication are trively opening a window into the every-day life of the times.

Indices of persons and places are given, which have a value of their own. Appended to the volume are several important circulars of the Solden Society describing the character of the Solden Society describing the character of the work which it has undertaken; we commend these to the attention of our readers. It should be added that the volumes of the Society can he obtained of Quaritch, but only at a price considerably above the annual subscription of a gulhea, which secures membership in the Society and a count of its publications for the ciety and a copy of its publications for the

POLITICAL.

- The Chicago Tribune finds a hig sale for a picture of Judge Gresham that it has issued. — To a correspondent: No, we do not know whether or not the Sun intends to print its political predictions in book form.

"The Alger barrel hegins to fructify," says the Washington Post (Dem.). "We hear of one Alger delegate in South Carollin and another in Alabama, both of whom bore the Sherman brand a week ago."

— "The sproad of the feeling in this region that Jndge Oresham would make a strong can-didate for the Republicans to nominate for President is rather remarkable," says the Wil-miagton (Del.) News (Rep.).

"With Thurman on the ticket with Cleve land, the only State in the Union where Sher. man as the Republican nominae would have a fighting chance would he Ohio, and Ohio is so used to going hack on Sherman that it would probably do so again from sheer force of habit," is the comment of the Chicago News (Ind.).

- The Atlanta (Oa.) Constitution is an — The Atlanta (0a.) Constitution is such the prominent Democratic paper, like the Richmond (Va.) Despatch, which does not besitate to confess that the President is stronger than the Democratic party. It says ou this point: "It is Clevelaud that is stronger than party or platform, and in naming Cleveland the work of the campaigu is cut cut in spite of party or platform. There has never been a party or piatform. There has never been a day since the Constitution nrged Gov. Cleveland as the hest man for the Presidency (against the men now for Cleveland, who were thea for Bayard) whea Cleveland was not stronger than the party and its leader in every essential sense. His prestige no less than his conrage, and his courage no less than his almost omnipotent common sease, make him the sturdiest and safest and best leader either party has had since Abraham Lincoin ied the Republican party to its first victory.'

The St. Louis Republic (Dem.) thinks — The St. Louis Republic (Dem.) thinks that there is a profound moral as well as polltical lesson in Mr. Cleveland's unanimous renomination, and a lesson which cannot he too strongly urged upon the attontion of the young men of the country. "It has come to he one of the accepted aphorisms of modern polltics," says the Republic, "that a man cannot success it reaching their professional without the political professionate with the political professional profess says the Republic, "that a man cannot succeed in reaching high political preferment without 'knowing the ropes' and 'standing in with the boys,' which is another way of eaying that a man cannot succeed in politics without cultivating the arts of the demagogue. The immeasurably valuable lesson of Mr. Cleveland's career is that it places the stamp of falsity upon this profligate doctrine. No man in the history of the United Etates has rison so suddonly and so rapidly through the various stages to the highest pelitical office on earth as suddenly and so rapidly through the various stages to the highest pelitical office on earth as Mr. Cleveland, and yet it cannot be denied that no public man since Washington, Jefferson, and Madison has so utterly repudiated the de-magogic arts by which it is too often assumed that political success must be won."

- The many decentiy conducted Republi-- The many decently continued the epina-can journals throughout the country find the coarse tone of the Tribune, which assumes to lead them, an emharrassing trial. Thus the Phila-delphia Telegraph, commenting on a recent Tribune editorial, in which the size of the President's collar was made an argument against his reflection, says: 14 This is not from Puck, or the Judge, or any professionally funny ournal; it is from the Tribune, a leading editorial article, au argument to prove that Orover Cleveland should not be voted for. It is tremendously funny, full of the epirit of comedy; but is that the but is that the best argument the organs e fer the defeat of Mr. Cieveland? If it is, would it not be just as well, or hetter, for de-cency's sake, for the Republican party to put up the shutters and announce its permanent retirement from husiness? Possibly, or probably, the indecent ribaidry of the organs does not represent the Republican party. Let us, for our self-respect's sake, hope and believe it does not.

- The New Haven Register (Dem.) says: "The defeat of Senator Gorman of Maryland and the election of Editor Watterson to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions gave the first fruits of victory te the reform gave the hist truits of victory to the reform wing of the party. The real significance will he best appreciated by those who have been aware of the systematic manner in which the high-tariff wing of the party have worked to eccure control of the Committee on Resolutions. We regret, of course, that Mr. Burr, Connecticut's representative on the Committee, could not see his way clear to conscientiously aid in this emphatic manifestation in approval of President Cleveland's policy. Com cticut is with President Cieveland, and not with Mr. Burr. If, from a failure to send to the State Convention men who hold sound views upon the question of tariff revision, the action of that Convention and ef Mr. Burr places the party in Connecticut in a false posi tion this fall, the voters throughout the State will have no one hut themselves to hlame. Least of all can they blame Mr. Burr."

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Parliamentary Government and Government by Parliament—The Movements of Public Opinion—The British Constitution—Bismarck and Bonlanger—Swiss Statesmanship—The Diffusion of Popular Sovereignty.

(Correspondence of The Evening Post.) LONDON, May 25.

"We are no longer quarrelling about the character or about the conduct of men, or the tener of measures; but we are grewu out of humor with the English Constitution itself."

These words fermed part of a speech on Parlia-mentary referm long before the French Reve-lution; they were adopted just sixty years ago by Macaulay as a text on which to deliver a ay macaniay as a text on which to deliver a homily about the changed feeling with which the generation who carried the great Referm Bill regarded the unreformed Parliament. The words of the Whig statesman and the comment of the Whig reviewer possessed in 1828 a real significance; they signified that the optimietic belief in the perfection of English institutions which is permanently recorded in the pages of Blackstone, had passed away; that the Constitution was uo longer above criticism; that tution was uo longer above criticism; that there were innovators daring enough to believe that the House of Commons itself needed reform. Language which had a real meaning to the men of 1828 has a real meaning for the men of 1828 but its significance has, oddly etguch, heeu altored by the lapse of time. Burke, Hallam, and Macaulay all recognize a shange in the opinion of mankind. But readers who to-day study the words and note the tone of those writers are surprised to find how tone of those writers are surprised to find how small was the change which to our fathers scened so important. The English Constitu-tion had become the cubject of criticism, but the critics themselves, the Radicais and innovators—the Democrats, as they often called themselves—of 1828 did not let their criticism go beyond demand for reform. They differed as to the degree in which the popular element in the House of Commons should be streugth ened. No one of them doubted that, to increase the power of the representative chamber, to give greater weight to the people, to "make Parliamentary government more Parliamen mentary government more Parlinmen (if such a phrase might he allowed) tary" (if such a phrase might he allowed) would insure to England a perfect concitution Still less did any Whig or Radical doubt that the extend English constitutionalism throughout the civilized world was equivalent to extending the blessings of civilization and justice. Even the Chartists, the men outside the respectable world of politics, when, forty years ago, they attempted, feebly enough, something like revolution, did not demand and probably did not desire democratic changes much beyond reforms which have been carried without disturning the wealth and the conservatism of

ntary government of one kind or another lled mainly on the British type, has heer medelled mainly on the British type, has been rope, and now the fact is gradually becom-visible to any thoughtful observer of cur-t events and of the flow of opinion, that, in country after another, doubts are enterond country after another, doubts are entertailed as to the merits of that very Parliamentary government which it has heen the price of Eaglishmen to create, and the object of continental Liherals to imitate. The combind strength and weakness of French genius have reade France for a long time the representative of the sentiment prevalent at crises of European history: the importance of the French genuis have readed and the sentiment prevalent at crises of European history: the importance of the French Revolution is, that France gave violent, exegorated, ill-judged expression to emotione and beliefs which found an echo in every civilized land. It is noticeable, therefore, that in France the Democracy hegins to doubt the virtues of Parliamentary rule. Boulanger and Boulangism may, likely enough, pass away like the ast fashion in dress. But if Gen. Boulangers as a mere charlatan (which is not quite certain, the essace of a charlatan is his skill in appealing to the sympathies of his audience; and the very consideration that the would-he dictator aims at catching the wind of popular favor, makes it prohable that his words and acts show us which way the wind blows to-day and the gale may hlow to-morrow. The one thing in which Boulanger is consistent is in d as to the merits of that very Parlla d the gale may hiow to-morrow. The one g in which Boulanger is consistent is in smatic attack on the authority of the Asably. He revives or carries on the Imperial red of Parliameutariauism, and in taking s course he appeals to the strength of the Em-Freichmen who disiliked the Napeleonic despot-ism were glad that the Frince-President put an end to the conflicts and the existence of the Assembly. They wished, probably, to have a representative hedy which should check the esses of the Government. But they tainly did not wish that Parliament sh

Parliament has been made democratic. Par

French caprice, it may be said, hardly serves to be noticed, save as a mark of the inhe-rent mutability of French character. The sentiment, however, which is at this momeat ex-citing the anxiety of every boun-fide Republi-can in France prevails under different names in countries not swayed by French sympa-Neither Prince Bismarck, nor the Em peror, nor the Cerman people show any ardent belief in government by Parliament as it exists in figland. Bismarck's career is, in this as in in agland. Bismarck's career is, in this as in other polats of view, mest noteworthy. He novel even at the height of his feud with the Profits Assembly, either attempted or, it is the complated a coup dream. should make the Crown despotio. For h, as for Germany, he acknowledged that sentative justitutions were necessary, though the necessity was an unpleasant one On the other hand, he was determined that if Parliament existed, Parliament should not l

manent existed, Parliament should not be leme. To draw a distinction to which I again recur, he acquiesced in "Parlia-ary government," i. e., in a constitution which the voice of a representative cture should be heard and listened to; he sed "government by Parliament." is solution to the arms of the second of a constitution under which the sentative assembly should he the supreme in the State. How far Bismarck's ideas urvive him, how far it is possible that an d assembly should legislate and net gov-I assembly should registate and her governe questions ou which it is unnecessary y present purpose, either to form or to n opinion. What I note is the existence he seundness, of Bismarckiau ideas. hy an elected assombly

ment hy an elected assombly.

The perfect success of Swiss statesmanship
has produced one bad result: it has diverted
public attention from the instructive lessons
to be gathered from Swiss politics. Yet a cursory pherivation of the institutions which exist he sentiments which prevail throughout onfederation, shows that Democrats who The Constitution of the Federal Execund the spreading influence of the Refereu-which is in Switzerland an institution of al growth) are checks placed upon the of the Assembly. They are checks which

ridiculeus for me to aidress readers of the Nation on American politics, int while the position of the President and his Cabinet is absolutely inconsistent with the existence of a constitution really resembling that of modern Eugland, an outsider may draw from the constitutions of different States throughout the Union the inforence (though probably, like most conclusions drawn by an outsider, it is erroneous) that popular confidence in representative assemblles is not on the increase. In England, it is true, no one as yet deneunces Parliamentarianism. The torm is unknown. Yet there are signs that the eid absolute confi-Pariiamentarianism. The torm is unknown. Yet there are signs that the eid absolute confidence in Parliamentary government is gone, and that a condition of things might easily arise under which Democrats would wish to curn the authority of the House of Commous.

What are the causes or the justification of this declining confidence in Parliamentary con-stitutionalism, and how far they are likely to stitutionalism, and how far thoy are likely to be permanent, I may consider in another letter. Meanwhile, one fact deserves attention; the blessings which the English Constitution did in the last century really confer upon England, or which England at any rate enjoyed under her Parliamentary institutions, have been obtained by all nations who have been able hone fide to adopt representative government. Under the unreformed Parliament, England enjoyed three hiessings which made her the envy of Continental nations. The policy of the envy of Continental nations. The policy of the state, hoth at home and abroad, was, not immediately or directly, but yet in the long run and by indirect means, determined by the will of the nation, or at any rate by the will of will of the hands, or as any rate by the will of the only part of the people who feit a keen itu-terest in politics. Mistakes enough were made, hoth in domestic and in foreign affairs, but the mistakes were the mistakes of the British peo-ple. The war with the American colonies, the opposition to Catholio emancipation, the for-eign polley of Chatham, and the foreign policy of his soa, met with the approval of the coun-try. Arbitrary power, as it existed in France, Oermany, or Italy, was unknown; if the law Oermany, or Italy, was unknown; if the law was severe or impolitic, every man was ruled by law and not by despotic caprice. As great freedom of discussion was allowed as any large hody of men either demanded or desired. Obedience by the Government to the will of the nation; enjoyment of personal liberty under the protection of the law; as perfect freedom of discussion as the hest sentiment of the age allowed—these were the heaefits which the English Constitution conferred upon English-men, and these are precisely the blessings enjoyed by the citizens of every European state which has obtained Parliamentary, govern-ment. In France, in Germany, in Italy, or in Switzerland, the ultimate sovereignty of the people may or may not be acknowledged in people may or may not be acknowledged in words, but it exists in reality. In none of these countries can the most powerful ruler perform acts of arhitrary tyranny which, act much more than a century ago, were allowable to the feeblest of Italian dukesor Germau princes. Throughout every civilized Continental state, a freedom of discussion exists which the most liberal thinkers among George III.'s statesmen might have thought excessive. Representative institutions have produced all the good results which the enthusiasm of Burke and the criticism of Montespulse searthank to the English. Montesquieu ascribed to the English ation. An Observer, cism of Mon Coustitution.

EMIN PASHA'S EXPERIENCES.

EMIN PASHA'S EXPERIENCES.

The journals of Emin Pasha as yet received, and now published, contain the records of a number of journeys made through his territories down to 1887. They are so full of most interesting information about the physical characteristics of the country, about the people, the botany, the zollogy, etc., that it is difficult to know what selection to make for the purposes of this paper. One of the most striking things to be met with in the earlier pages is a reference to a report which is hrought to him between Lado and Dutilé on the Uppor Nile, that a race of dwarfs inhabit mountain caves to the west of Bedén. They were said to be only forty inches high, of a brown color, and of great agility, to eat white ants and roots, and to shoot with very small arrows, which are poisoned, and very difficult to

He was told by the negroes that this Lottor always keeps two tame lions in his house, and as long as he receives occasional presents of corn and goats, prevents the wild lions from doing any mischief.

Among one of the Dinka tribes he comes upon an ingenious method of utilizing snakes. These are secured by stratagem, and then a pool of wateris enclosed by a strong thorn fence, so arranged that the game ceming to drink must pass through a narrow lane. The snakes, which are fastened by a hole bored through the tail, and placed ucar this opening, bite the animals as they attempt to pass. In this way a supply of game is always obtainable without the trouble of hunt-

A curious metited of salutation is neted am A curious method of salutation is noted among the Shull, a people who inhabit the Fatiko district. They are very polite, but must be somewhat uncomfortable acquaintances. They are always greating each ether, and always inquiring after the health of these they encounter, and their method of greeting is to raise the arms of the risitor four or five times above his head. Merning-calls in that country must be a severe each fatigning avanuable exercise.

and fatiguing gymnastic exercise.

In the Kedebu country we come upon the piledweilings. "A piatform supported upon ever 300 stout piles, each one six feet high, steod within a broken-down bamboo fence. It had a length of ninety feet, a width of eighty feet, and was made of timber and brushwood, and covered with olay and cow-dung, to form a level flooring. The ground-floor among the piles serves as a kitchen and storehouse; the water-jars and the murhakha (grindstone) are placed in it, and the servants sleep there. A square hole in the centre of the platform provides this lower room with light, and hadders lead through the hole to the platform. This latter is divided by a read

prevent the growth of that form of government by Tarliament which exists in England; and no one can take up the works of Swiss writers without perceiving that there are democratic thinkors and sincere Republicans who look upon Parliamentarianism with as little favor as a Boulangist or a Pruesian official. It were ridiculous for me to address readers of the Nation on American politics, but while the position of the President and his Cabinet is absoluted in the proposition of the President and his Cabinet is absolutely incorplatent with the existing of a country of the president and his Cabinet is absolutely incorplatent with the existing of a country of the president and his Cabinet is absolutely incorplatent with the existence of a country of the president and his Cabinet is absoluted by the president and his Cabinet is a president and his president and his cabinet is a pre in wine...
ples, bananas, leineners...
hers's Journal.

PERSONAL.

— The famous Dutch oculist Franz Cor-neitus Denders has just celebrated his seventi-eth birthday. Although in the fall possession of his powers, he must, in conformity with the regulations, rotire from his professorship at the University of Utrecht. His many disciples and admires are raising a fund for a public endewment to be instituted in his honor. The decision as to its precise character is to be left to Douders.

- The distinguished Belgian jurist and author, M. Jeau Joseph Thonissen, died at the close of May last, at the age of seventy-two. Ho was for balf his lifetime professor at the University of Louvain, He took an active part in politics in the Catholio ranks, but was very obnoxioue to the Liberals as a member of one of the recent Cahinets. Besides his publicaone on criminal and constitutional law, be

wrote works on the history of Socialism, etc — The Italian author and statesman Ruggero Bonghl gives expression to his views on the present state of Italy in a volume hearing the title 'In Viaggio da Pontresina a Londra; Impressioni dolci—Osservazioni amare' (A Trip from Poutresiaa to London: Delightful Impressioas and Bitter Conversations.) In his deligation to his friend Eccelli he contracts dedication to his friend Facelli, he contrasts with hitter sadness the political, intellectual, and industrial state of Italy with the conditions of other great countries.

— Mrs. Chippendale, the well-known actress, died in England recently. Under the tress, died in England recently. Under the name of Semman, she first appeared as an actress in the north of England in 1855. After playing two years at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and afterwards in Manchester, she appeared in 1808 as Miss Snowdon at the Haymarket, playing Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." Soon afterwards she married Mr. Chippendale of Buckstone's famous company at the Haymar ket. Of late years she has heeu a member of Mr. Irving's company.

— A celebration is to be instituted in the wn of Zante in honor of the Italian poet and patriot, Ugo Foscolo, who was horn there in 1777, at the time when the Ionian Islands still 1777, at the time when the Ionian Islands still formed part of the possessions of Venice. His father was a Venetian and his mother a Greek, and the celebration will be rendered the more interesting by its composite character, the Greek city doing homage to the memory of the illustrious author of the 'Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis.' The municipality has purchased the house in which be was born, has had it restored, and is to establish a library in it.

— "Since the Queen and with a slight ac-cident at Windsor and sprained her knee," says London Truth, "the has not been able to stand London Truth, "the has not been able to stand comfortably for any long period, and at draw ing-rooms, although appearing to stand, she has really been sitting on a cleverly arranged chair of crimson and gold. This year another and a lower chair was substituted for some reason or other, with the result that several ladies nearly tumbled over when they kissed hands, as tho Queen was sitting so exceedingly low that it was quite a gymnastic exercise to bend down to

---- Herr Lautenburg, Director of the Berlin Resident Theatre, on the occasion of the one hundredth performance of Alexandre Dumas's "Francillon," sent the author a silk ticket company to the state of the s memorating the event and a congratulatory note, to which he received the following renote, to which he received the following response: "I am in receipt of your Find letter and handsome ticket. I hasten to thank you for the oae and the other. I cannot, however, claim for myself alone the merit of this great success. I owe a great part of it, in fact the greatest part, to the artistic presentation and to the excellent translation of Herr Paul Lindau, who, from a literary standpoint, is as much of a Frenchman as though he were of French origin. And perhaps I am partly indebted to those who

was which way the wind blows to-day gale may hive to-morrow. The one a which Boulanger is consistent is in the attack on the authority of the As-He revives or carries on the Imperial of Parliamentarianism, and in taking rose he appeals to the strength of the Emerose sensible man doubts that theusands of men who disilked the Napeleonic despote glad that the Prince-President put an the conflicts and the existence of the ty. They which are poleonic dispote glad that the Prince-President put an the conflicts and the existence of the ty. They which display the proposed which eaps a group people, divided into numerous small tribes, who lead a nomadic life in the Monatutu of the Government. But they certain on the conflicts and the existence of the of the Government. Put they certain on the conflicts and the existence of the of the Government. The sendence is the products of the class of the class which are pole are said to be very vindictive, so that the neighboring by minbic. His height was three feets is inches threat." A girl fourteen years of age measured threat the prince prevails under different names tries not swayed by French sympathous, rather swag-helled, but exceeding this contained the captice, it may be said, hardly debe noticed, save as a mark of the inheathlity of French character. The senhowever, which is at this moment exceeding the contained the captice, it may be said, hardly debe noticed, save as a mark of the inheathlity of French character. The senhowever which is a this moment exceeding the product of the class and the control of denominating the contained the captice, it may be said, hardly debe noticed, save as a mark of the inheathlity of French character. The senhowever, which is at this moment exceeding the contained the control of the last of the class are giad to let them have all they want for or increase." A girl fourteen years of age measured three feet and seven-cighths of an inch in height the control of the last of the class, which they prosecute with a given the product of the cla will be about the private fortune of the late King of Hanover, which was confiscated by the Prusslan Government, after pos-session of it had been obtained through most disgraceful trick. The ror William was anxious to restore this me (upwards of three millions sterling) to its proper owners, hut Prince Bismarck prevented him from doing so. The present Emperor, hewever, is far more earnest in the matter And he will have his way, if he lives for a few nonths ionger.'

- "We hear so much," eavs the St. James' Gazette, "of the cruelty, rapacity, and corruption of the Bashas of Morocco that it is quite refreshing to read of one of these off the righteous cadi—as we know him the 'Arahian Nights'—kved again. Sid armend Emquishet, who has just been gathered to his fathers on his picturesque estate at Marchan, near Tangier, was a Mohammedan cadi after Canon Isaac Taylor's own heart. For years he acted as Governor of Tangier and Basha of Arzila; and, although unt a conspicuously skilful administrator, he has left hehind him a reputation for personal worth which extends all over the "Sunset Land." Fer, besides heing an honest official, he was greatly benevoient. Not only did he account punctually to his imperial master for the revenue of his province, but he made it his duty to care for the individual well-heing sleep there. A square hele in the centro of the platform provides this lewer room with light, and hadders lead through the hole to the platform. This latter is divided by a reed fence into an outer and inner compartment, the fermor containing two large huts, each about if teen feet in diameter, with neat mud walls about to the remission of all deht due to him."

Extracis From the Discussion in the Rouse on the Lumber Tax.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.)—Mr. Chairman, as there is nobody here to speak for the vast Inniber interests of the Southern States (Inughter) whose timber resources exceed those of the North, now or at any past time, and whose mineral resources are immensurably rich in comparison with those of the North, I wish to be heard for a few moments in favor of maintining the duty on those vast resources and the labor to be employed in utilizing them. Go to the smants of the Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge, and you will find there the fir tree, growing in wild have laborate and in magnificent dimensions—the same tree that you find so dwarfed in the extreme northern part of our continent that it may be potted and placed as an ornament in a lady's boudoir—and I pland with you not to improverish the peor people of those mountain regions by impatring the demand for their inbor on the lumber by reducing the value of these vast stores of lumber in the resolute. ng the value of these vast stores of lumber in the

those mountain regions by imputring the demand for their labor on the lumber by reducing the value of these vast stores of lumber in the world's markets. Gentlemen of the South, you buried your iron and your ceal for two centuries, and rofused to utilize it, but, in the name of the owners of the Southern forests, I beg you te emaucipate this source of Southern and national industry and wealth. To pass this bill and carry it into effect one month from tomorrow will paralyze the capital and energy of the forest district of every State in the South by destroying its market in the Northern States, and I am pleading with you to believe that a new era has come to your States, in which labor is entitled to wages, and that the prosperity of the community is to come from the expenditure of the wages of well-paid labor. [Applause on the Republician side.]

Mr. Weaver (Iowa)—Mr. Chahrman, I have been deeply touched by the appeal of the vonerable gentleman from Peunsylvania [Mr. Keltey] in behalf of the lumber interest; and new, sir, I wish to submit an appeal in behalf of the citizens who dwell in the prairie States, and who must have lumber to build their homes, their barns, their granaries. And, in connection with the uppeal which I make in their behalf for cheap lumber, I want to protest against any action on the part of this House which may operate to happen there is no one of any considerable importance either North or South who has not olned the trust, the members of which are lound by a penalty under the rules of the association not to undersellench other, but to keep up the price at all hazards, robbing the people of my district and the consumers of the great prairie States of the West. These people are curitied to some consideration. I protest against this tariff on lumber, and I demand in the name of my constituents that lumber shall be on the free-list.

Mr. Reed—Mr. Chairman, it seems very approvate that et this moment that something should

itile to some consuceration. I protest against this tariff on lumber, and I demand in the name of my constituents that lumber shall be on the free-dist.

Mr. Reed—Mr. Chaltman, it seems very appropriate just at this moment that something should be said as to the effect of these amendments with regard to lumber. The gentleman from a prantic State (Mr. Wouver) has got himself into a condition of mind in regard to a "trust." He feels that somehow or other this bill will greatly cheapen lumber for his constituents. I am sorry to be obliged to say to him that a consideration of the figures involved would show him that such could not by any possibility be the case.

That portion of our lumber which is not produced in the United States is obtained soicly from Canada. In the United States 24,000,000,000 feet of lumber are cut; the proportion imported from Canada is only about 2½ per cent., and it would he very difficult to make it 10 per cent. under the most favorable circumstances. Now, I do not repeat to affect meny of the members on the other state of the proportion in the consideration I am about to submit; but I do say to them that If they were business men, with business education, they would see at once from these figures that there is no possibility of lessening the cost of lumber and matorial for houses by letting in Canada lumber. The sole effect of it will; be that there will be just so much added to the price of Canada lumber, just so much added to the price of Canada "limits." This bill does not touch that; and the result will be that whatover amount of money may by reason of this bill fall to go into the Treasury of the United States will go into the presure of Canada unite possible some damage may be done to the American industry.

It is also a fact that in certain portions of the country, Int other words, whatever cheapness, however elight, may result will only have the effect to injure the business in various parts of the country. In other words, whatever cheapness, however elight, may result will only

rned in it, and in the long run not conduc

concerned in it, and in the long run not conduce to cheap product,

The Democratic caucus, if the newspapers report its proceedings truity, has, in a great many instances outside of these recognized by the gentlemen who form the majority of the Committee on Wars and Menan, recognized the fact that is necessary to protect American industry, even in the extremest cases, where the very largest percentage is demanded.

What reason, what excuse can there be for refusing to a great industry which stretches clear across this continent the smail protection which it now has, and refusing it upon the basis of giving planed lumber protection and denying it to sawed lumber? How in the world can it be made to appear that labor engaged in sawing is unworthy of attention, while labor engaged in planing demands the assistance of the other side Mr. Weaver—Mr. Chairman, the venerable gentleman from Pannsylvania (Mr. Kjelley) and the gentleman from Pannsylvania (Mr. Kjelley) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) cannot both bo right. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kjelley) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) cannot both bo right. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kjelley) and the gentleman be correct that the price of lumber industry of this country. How can it descroy this industry if the other contention of the gentleman be correct that the price of lumber will not be affected. Then I ask what harm is there in placing iumber on the free-list? The gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Maine for the position taken by the gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentlemen are both wrong. It will reduce the price of lumber of the free-list? The gentleman from Maine

the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) cannot both bo right. The gentleman from Pennsylvania appeals to the Committee not to destroy the lumber Industry of the control. How can it destroy this industry if the other contention of the gentleman be correct that the price of lumber is not increased by the tariff? The gentleman from Maine contends that the price of lumber will not he affected. Then I ask what have is there in placing iumher ou the free-list? The speech of the gentleman from Maine is a complete contradiction of the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Pennsylvania of the dealth of the dea which is to absolutely determine who may and may not deal in lumber, to limit the production, and to control the price—a criminal organization rice—a criminal organization cause in the nature of a con-

spiracy in restraint of trade.

Now, as an appeal has been made in behalf of

these "trusts" by gontiemen on the other side of the Hones, I stand here and make my appeal in behalf of the people of Ine West who comsume this humber. [Applanae on the Democratic side.] Lee this trust take its claim, from the throats of the people and quit rebuling the consumer. Let them pay some respect to other people's industrics, which are fined as sacred and should be just as invisible as their own.

Mr. Morrow (Cal.).—Mr. Chalrman, I am ready to go as far as they contiement from Iowa [Mr. Weaver], or any other gentlemm, in legislation which will have for its purpose the destruction of all combinations or trusts, and i would do so in the interest of the people; but it do not understand that legislation which has for its purpose the destruction of all domosate competition can possibly result in destroffing such combinations as are knewn as trusts. There is no trust that I know of hi the production of lumber; but if there is a lumber trust in existence to-day, how can we deal with it in this hill? If we destroy our own American interests, what do we do? We merely create a trust over the line in Canada which we could not possibly control, and which, with demostic competition out of the way, would be more grinding in its effect than any trusts which could be established in this country. But, as I have just said, I do not understand that there are any lumber trusts in this country.

Mr. Weaver—Does the gentleman deny there

said, I de not understaud that there are any lumber trus's in this country.

Mr. Weaver—Does the gentleman deny there is a redwoed-lumber trust?

Mr. Morrow—I do deny there is any combination or trust of the sort indicated by the gentleman.

man.

Mr. Weaver—Does the gentleman deny there is a redwood-lumber trust?

Mr. Morrow—I do not know of any redwood-lumber is not in active competition with the pine lumber is not in active competition with the pine lumber of Canada.

Mr. Weaver—I say there is such a lumber trust.

trust.

Mr. Morrow—I am not mistaken about my position, and I deny that the redwood-lumber interest of California comes into active competition with any other lumber interest; but the competition to which this bill relates in the romoval of the duty on manufactured lumber is the pine-lumber interest.

compension to when the other control of the duty on manufactured lumber is the pine-lumber interest,

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—Mr. Chairman, I havo among my constituents a good many lumber menufacturers, as well as a very great number of lumber consumers, and I admit with the gentleman from California, who has just taken his seat, that the lumber manufacturers and other persons interested in this business have invested in tan immense amount of capital, but the question presented here—

Mr. Morrow—Will the gentleman permit a suggestion? I was talking particularly about the carrying trade. The transportation of lumber in California is by vessels.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—I know, and I say in response to what the gentleman argues that if the bill goes into effect, and does not reduce the price of lumber, as some on that side assert, it cannot affect that husiness at all. It does not affect the question one way or the case presented by my friend from Iowa who bas spoken with reference to trusts. I leave that branch of the subject to lum. I take the matter as it appears before me. The lumber industries have been appealing to this Congress ever since this session commenced, not to reduce the tariff on iumber, because, as aflexed, they could not compete with the Canadian lumber. That has been their plea. This House bus had more appeals in behalf of lumber than of any other industry, so far as I know, in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I live in the midst of the most extensive lumber interest in America, and I am not unacquainted with it, and I have nover known an industry that has grown rich so fast. I can be pointed out in any other similar industry within the well-as may enter the work of the most extensive lumber interest in America, and I am not unacquainted with it, and I have nover known an industry that has grown rich so fast. I can be pointed out in any other similar industry in this country.

Mr. Guenther Wilson—They got rich because they owned the stumpage.

Mr. Wisne of Minnesota—But they first made their money

enough to buy it.

Mr. Guenther—That has not been the ca

my part.
Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—I think the gentle

man is mistaken.

Mr. Guenther—Oh, no; they made it out of

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—But I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, to be interrupted. My time will

not permit.

Allow mo to say, sir, in this matter that the

not permit.

Allow mo to say, sir, in this matter that the property invested in the lumber interest equally in my friend's district and in my locality within the last fifteen years has risen in value to au extent. I am sure, of not less than 300 to 500 per cent., whereas the property of the agricultural community, who are compelled to pay \$2 a thousand feet to support and enrich this lumber interest, has not risen I per cent.

These are the facts for our consideration. And yet this tariff law compels the agriculturists, men who purchase from the lumber nucn, to pay a heary tribute to them; and I repeat that within the last fifteen years this agricultural property has not risen I per cent. to match the Increase of 300 to 500 per cent. which this protection has afforded to the lumber meu. It is time that this condition of things was brought to an end. It is time that this condition of things was brought to an end. It is time that we stopped making these poor men support the millionaires. To keep up any ionger this state of things is simply to legalize injustice, and although some of my best friends in the world are manufacturers of lumber, I cannot vote to sustain this condition of things. [Applause.]

Mr. Felton (Cai.)—I desire to make one or two

of redwood and other lumber that are in no trusts. They carry on their business upon their own responsibilities as manufacturers.

Hut desiring to be fair to the House, I will state the competition in lumber on the Pacific Coast, especially in redwood lumber, has been so severe at times that the weak men have been crowded out, not being able to competo with the stronger manufacturers. The result has been at times, they have agreed on prices, and such agreements have lasted for a time, until the oupldity of some man interested gets the better of the others, and they go down. This has been the history of agreements with reference to lumber in California.

Mr. Mills (Tex.)—In this question there is the side of the producer and the side of the consumer. The producer is interested in having a duty on lumber that he may have the benefit of an increased price. The consumer is interested in having lumber put upon the free-list that he may enjoy the privilege and right of purchasing his lumber at a lower rate. Now, if this duty increases the price to the consumer, it does him a wrong. If it does not increase the price of lumber to the consumer, it does no good to the producer. These gentlemen cau hang on either horn of the dilemma they choose. But while wa

are considering the interests of the great lumber producers, who it is said out and put on the market several millions of dollars of product each year, we ought to take into consideration the far greater number of our people who are interested in building their honses, their honses, their burses, their bonces, and who have a right, in order to pratect the products of their labor, to buy lumber as cheaply as they can purchase it in open market.

It has been stated that this lumber business is a trust. That statement is denied on this floor, I want to substantiate that charge. It has been stated that pealthous were sent to the Committee out Ways and Means and were not considered. I want to substantiate that charge. It has been stated that pealthous were sent to the Committee out Ways and Means and were not considered. I want to give you a few statements from one at least that has been considered. I do not know whose constituency it is from. This petition is from Merced County, California. About 150 of these gentlemen ask us to remove the duty on lumber, and for the following reasons:

(1.) A combinatiou of lumbermen of this state have advanced the price of lumber more

for the following reasons:

(a.) A combination of lumbermen of this Statie have advanced the price of lumber more than \$8 per thousand, to such an exception fleque that it has become a grievous burden upon pelled to use it, all office persons who are compelled to use it, all office persons who are compelled to use it, all office persons who are compelled to use it, all office persons who are compelled to use it, all office persons who are compelled to use it, all office persons are such as a serious obstacle to California's progresses. (2.) If placed on the free list, it would at least have a tondency to save some of our grand that has set off from the ruthless derastation that has set off the ruthless derastation that has set off the ruthless derastation that has set of the ruthless derastation that has the ruthless derastation that has a set of the ruthless derastation that has been derastationed in the ruthless derastation as a set of the ruthless derastation a

Mr. Boutelle (Me.).—Mr.-Chainan from Texas has asserted with that directly and positiveness which have characterized utterances upon this question, that the tarinf on lumber bas only the effect of Increasing the prefits of the manufacturer without increasing the wages of the laborer. That statement was relictated several times, and certainly I cannot be mistaken in understanding its purport.

New, it would be important to know, Mr. Chairman, with what standard the gentleman from Texas was making a comparison. He certainly in the control of the control of the control of the control of the certain to the control of the certain to the control of the certain texts.

Now, it would be important to know, Mr. Chairmen, with what standard the gentleman from Texas was making a comparison. He certainly could not have lutended to make his comparison with the prices paid to Chinese labor, whose competition with the lumber mills of Callfornia this bill would invite; and if he intended to make his comparison with the prices paid lumbermen in Now Brunswick and other portions of Canada, he is mistaken to a degree that can hardly be comprehended. Nothing is more thoroughly known among those who are familiar to-day with the lumber interests of the New England States than the fact that for years there has existed, and to-day still exists, a very wild disparity between the wages paid to labor on the one side and on the other of the Canadian He. I have the bonor to represent a district with several hundred miles of frontier largely deveded to lumber interests, and this bill strikes a destructive blow at the most important industrial pursuits of my constituency.

The effect of the free-lumber feature of this bill is to strike down a business in which to-day we are paying to those brawny-armed sons of toil who are professed to be the special profess of the champions of this bill ait the way from 20 to 45 per cent, more than they receive across the line in Canada. And I would say to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) that the most cursory examination of this subject cannot fall to convince him that removing the duty on lumber and allowing free importation from the Bright provinces cannot fall to have the effect of striking down the rate of wages paid on our side of the form.

line. The point sought to be made by the gentician from Minnesota (Mr. Wilson) in regard to be effect of the proposed action on the price of lumber involved the exact fallacy which run all along the line of these tariff reductions. He says if it will cheapen the cost to the consumer, it will do no harm.

If it will cheapen the cost to the consumer, it will do no harm.

Mr. Chairman, overybody understands that immediate effect of the removal of this duty is to temporarily reduce the cost. It is a questio, as my colleague has said, of the period of time you consider. You pass this bill putting lumbe on the free list, opening wide the door to the stry of Canadian and other forelga lumber, and iundoubtedly it will temporarily reduce the yielder for the purpose of breaking down the Industries in this country, of closing up the mills it like United States, and getting rid of competition here. But when the competition in this country is destroyed or greatly lessened, I ask my frend from Minnesota where he thinks then the pulso would go?

would go?

Mr. Lind (Minu.)—This question of number Mr. Chairman, is one in which my constituent are largely interested, and I desire to say a wor or two at this time. My views differ in some de gree from those which I have heard expresse here in this discussion. I do not think that the removal of the tariff on lumber would have the effect to cheapen the price of lumber to any appreciable extent; but if It does, so much the better. It might in California, where there is Chinesiabor to compete with, but it would not in my State. It would not make a particle of difference.

be one of the wisest and most neutrons of the ever passed.

Mr. Houtelle rose.

Mr. Lind—I will answer the question. The gentleman when I get through with my statement. We have given away thousands and millions of acres of the public land for the purpose of promoting the planting of trees and the distribution and growth of our timber interests object being to provide a national supply of useful and necessary commodity, not only the present but for future generations. It is the direct tendency of prohibiting the impition of timber is to hasten the destruction of the direct tendency of prohibiting the impition of the first that reason I am in fabre of this feature of the bill opening our count to the importation of lumber, which, indirects and our own timber.

will have the effect of protecting our own fand our own timber.

Mr. Boutelle—Let memake a suggestion of gentleman from Minnesota. It has been professionally the subject that the lumber bus when carried on systematically, economic and judiciously, as it is at the present day older States, is one of the greatest conserved that the timber of the timber of the country. In other we that the timmings up of the forests of New land has done more to keep the timber go standing than could possibly have been a plished by abandoning them, leaving the fother avages of insects and to decay, at natural evils which follow from neglect.

Mr. Weaver—I wish to submit a few reme reply to the three gentlemen from Maine, before me report No. 4173, second session, ninth Congress, made by the Committee on and Means, upon a bill introduced by the gmut from Maine [Mr. Boutelle] to allew a back upon imports of jumber and building rial used by persons in the city of Eastport who had suffered from fire. I will read that it is very short:

Be it enacted, etc.. That there shall be

at paid under such regulations as the Secretary faid. Treasury shall presentle, all materials dainly used in bindings erected on the ground their over by the fire which occurred at Easters, Mc, Cethier 14, 1889, a drawback on the piper dates paid on the same. Provided, That fell has tends shall have been imported and used the last tends shall have been imported and used the last think and of two years from and after the last last of the years from and after the

and 14th day of betoher, 1880.

This full was introduced by the gentleman room Maine, and its pussage was inraced by ldin, only before the Committee and in the House. It stabilishes this Inct, that there was a conviction in his halm of a that that that the duty upon luminer enhanced the price to the consumer.

Air. Hatch—There can be no doubt about that, Mr. Weaver—It establishes, secondly, that he considered it was a good thing for poor people who were in trouble financially to have lumber on the free list. [Applainse.]

Now there are a great many people all over my that we would like to have cheap lumber as real as the poolle of Eastport, Me.

ou the free list. [Applanse.]

Now there are a great many people all over my state who would like to have cheap lumber as well as the people of Eastport, Me.

Mr. Boutelle—We have had to-day, sir, three for four very stylicing illustrations of the character of the so-called arguments upon which the Democratic party of the nation, as represented in this House, depends in its advocacy of legislation which threatens destruction to extensive and important industries of our country. One of the arguments is that adopted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge]. It is one of the favorite expedients of gentlemen who seem to have a lack of familiarity with the subject they are trying to handle. [Derlsive laughter on the Democratic side.]

It is a resort to the old trick of attempting to be the subject they are trying to handle. [Derlsive laughter on the Democratic side.]

It is a resort to the old trick of attempting to be the subject they are trying to handle. The subject hey are trying to handle. The subject hey of the Mississippi, or the Arkansas, or the Missouri, or the Oilo who does not know that the bill was simply a very modest request that this Government would extend to an afflicted community on the coast of Malne a slight measure of the same kindness and generosity that had beeu extended time and time again, partly by my vote in this House, to the people in these sections of the country who had been ufflicted with disaster by floods and otherwise; and it is pretty small business for ambitious statesmen of the region that has so frequently been the recipient of national bounty to focus their intellects in assault upon a bill to allow the people of the town of Eastport, in the State of Maine, to bring across from the adjacent shores of New Brunswick, without the payment of duty, some of the briok and other materiats required for the rebuilding of their stricken town—it is pretty small business, I say, to parade that bill as a peg upon which to hang speeches and reports from five or sir different members

hang speeches and reports from two or six different members on that side of the House who count themselves among the great exponents of tariff reform.

I desire to state as a matter of justice to some gentiemen on the Democratic side of the House, some of whom are not present now—some who I belteve have more than a faint and glimmering comprehension of the great principles underlying this discussion—that when that bill was introduced by me, I conferred in regard to it with a number of the leaders of the Democratic side of the House—the giants of the Democratic side of the House—the giants of the Democratic side of the House—the giants of the matter that till twas thought there would be a man on that side of the House who would attempt to make that bill the excuse or veluide for a tariff discussion, I would not introduce it, and I had the assurance of every one of those gentlemen that in their beltef no one would think of attempting to do such a thing. such a thing.

That hill asked that the same spirit of kindness

Such a thing.

That bill asked that the same spirit of kindness be manifested towards Eastport that had been extended to Chicago, to Portlaud, and to other communities that had suffered from similar calamities. It followed almost immediatoly after the direct donations that had been made in this body to build houses over the heads of the bouseless sufferers by the floods of the Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers. It followed directly in the line of the appropriations which had my vote and my vote to send food to the foodless of the Mississippi Valley, who had suffered from a similar dispensation of Providence. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Breckintidge], who ran before ho was sent to make a report upon the bill for the relief of Eastport, Me., as one of his intellectual efforts on the tariff question, is on record upon the files of this House in the preceding Congress as Introducing and having referred to the Committee on Appropriations a request from the Governor of his own priations a request from the Governor of his own State for a donation of the public funds from the

priations a request from the Governor of his own State for a donation of the public funds from the public Treasury in behalf of the people who were suffering from disaster by a food in Arkansas.

Mr. Auderson of Iowa—Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest, as I always do, to my friend who has just taken his seat, but it seems to me that he falls into an entire misapprehension as to the purpose and uses for which the measure ho lutroduced was brought here. It seems to me that he has but elaborated the transaction to which he alindes a good deal more forcefully than the original suggestor of the transaction. It seems to me that his constitutions, be they whom they may, and situated where they may be, were to receive a direct and substantial benefit by being relieved from the duty imposed on lumber. They being adjacent to the line, nearer to where cheap lumber was than we upon the prairies, I will concede that by reason of such proximity the relief is greater in degree than it would be if they were 1,500 miles away. But it is a difference in degree only, not in kind; and whatever difference there may be, even though in a lesser degree, I want it for the benefit of the people in the Congressional district I have the houre to represent. [Applause on the Democratic side,]

I have listened to the arguments that my so far as lumber represents merely the crude, suffering rom disaster by a flood in Arkanai, Lawe green from these which I have beare expressed here in this discussion. I do not think that the removal of the tarift on lumber would have the ciffect to cheapen the price of lumber to any appreciable extent; but if I does, so much the better than the compared of the tarift on lumber would have the ciffect to cheapen the price of lumber to any appreciable extent; but if I does, so much the better than the compared of the tarift on lumber would not make a particle of difference. It might in California, where there is Chinese inherence to extent the compared with the measure he hurdwood was brought here. It is cause to me that he has but claborated the true waterial, but the manufacturer is the measure he hurdwood and more officence.

And so far as the trusts which are alloged it carlst an occoncerned it would not make a particle of difference. If the capital invested in the lumber interest of the country is placed under a true, and is centrolled by a combination, why can it into also be extended to and control the Canadian lumber regions, which are smaller than our own?

Conceding that I makes no difference in price, and conceding that it makes no difference in the continual of the cutting down of the forests in the cutting flown of the forests in th

forceful, who has not at one time or another produced arguments to answer himself. In this related has been also also the state of the

Mr. Guthwaite (Onto)—Mr. Chairman, considerable has been said here in behalf of the labor employed in this lumber industry, and as that

is supposed to be the sole reason why the genilemen from Mulne are unxions that this duty be retained, the query has suggested liked it on mind, what is there to prevent the empiralists engaged in this industry from roing aeross that litter viver and omploying Canadian cheap labor to come over and compete with American labor to come over and compete with American labor to come over and compete with American labor to come over and empty Canadian cheap labor to come over and work in your capitalists do go neross the line and camploy Canadian cheap labor to come over and work in your lamber regions.

Mr. Buntelle—At what wages?

Mr. Outhwaite—I suppose at cheap rates. I want to call the attention of the House to some statistics on this subject. I have before me the Compendium of the Tenth Causas.

Mr. Buntelle—Let mo ask——

Mr. Onthwaite—I prefer to go on. During the time this discussion has been running to-day I have made a slight examination and computation from the figures embraced in this volume; and I want to show the great amount of wages that the peor lumberer gets in Maine and Michigan as compared with the percentage of the capitalist upon the amount he has invested. Take the State of Maine; total value of sweed lumber \$7,033,868; total value of materials \$4,964,957; and this estimate of material is, of course, at the high price that the manufacturers adopt as their estimate. Take the one sum from the other and you have remaining \$2,981,011. From this subtract the amount of wages paid and divide the remainder by the capital, and it gives you \$8½ per cent, on the capital invested.

Mr. Reed—Now, one single question.

Mr. Outhwaite—Wat till I get through. Take the number of cuployees engaged in that bustness, and divide that into the total wages paid, and you get as the wages paid to a lumberman during one year \$170. [Applause on the Domovatic side.]

In other words, Mr. Chairman, a man working during the year in this business in the State of Maine gets for his subsistence \$1.70, while the capitalist upon ev

SAWED LUMBER IN MICHIGAN.
[Items taken from page 1162, Compendium of
the Tenth Census.] Total value of all products......\$52,449,928 Total value of all material used.....\$32,251,372

SAWED LUMBER IN MATNE Total value of all products...... \$7,933,868 Total value of all materials..... 4,951,957 Total profit and wages. 2,981,911 Total wages paid. 1,161,142

Profit tn capitalists. 1,820,769

man who manufactures 'lumber or the man whn manufactures flax.

Mr. Struble (Iowa)—Mr. Chairman, my constituents are largely, and, I may say, exclusively purchasers and consumers of lumber. They are, also—or a majority of them are—believers in the doctrine of pretection to all the industries of the country. To a reasonable extent they believe in the application of this doctrine. At the same time I am persuaded there is quite a feeling among them that the duty on the wood schedule might be considerably reduced, if not entirely abated, without serious detriment to any class. I confess, sir, that this lumber question and my exact duty in connection with it have occasioned me serious thought.

corps are poor or prices low, such lands exact duty in connection with it have occasioned me serious thought.

It is not clear to me if we take off \$2 on clapboards, for instance, that the farmers of my district will receive a very large percentage of that reduction. But I cannot reason myself into the position as my friend from Kansas [Mir Peters] seems to have done, as well as my colleague [Mr. Kerr], who seems practically to have the same opinion, that in this great struggle with the Canadlau lumbermen and the Canadlan manufacturers and the American manufacturers and wholesale dealers for a division of this \$2, in the event lumber is placed on the free list, the farmer is not going to receive any of it. I blieve that in the scramble for division he will realize some benefit in the cheapening of his lumber; but I do not pretend to claim that it will be very much.

Now, it seems to me that lnasmuch as we are engaged in an attempt to revise the tartiff, and are considering the question of lumber, and that, too, in advance of a single line that touches the lumber schedulo, we had botter revise it on lumber by reducing it a little instead of making it frea, and at the preper time I propose to submit an amendment proposing to strike out that part of this bill relating to lumber, and on reaching section 2, and the dutinble list, move to insert the provisions of existing law on tha subject of lumbar, but with the further menoadtien to reduce

the rate of duty on each classification 50 per cent, thus making what I consider a fair reduction or

the rate of duty on each classification 50 per cent, thus making what I consider a fair reduction on this schedule.

As I have already said, I should not, if this manendment were made to the present law and infiles were reduced 50 per cent., unticipate that the cost of immeric the people of my district would be greatly cheapened. But I certainly think its cost would be somewhat reduced, and that without working any serlous hardships to lumbermen, miliers, and wholesale desires. Let us try such a reduction for a reasonable time, until, if you please, the next general revision of the turlf laws, and if it clearly uppears injustice to a serious extent is resulting to the immer luterests of the country, a change can be imade. I confess, sir, I cannot bring myself to believe that he whole business of lumber production in this country is to be irredievably swamped II limber is placed on the freelist. It does not seem to met all probable. Our American dealers are not going to He down in the face of Conadian competition and opposition. They are not of such metal. At the same Ilmo and while so believing, my desire, in so far as I can see my way clear, is to adhere to the protective principle in dealing with all these various productions of American capital and labor. And in this particular class I shall offer what I bink a fair compromise; that being declined and none other proposed than the question of free lumber or the present rate of duty. I shall make choice of what I believe to be for the best interests of my constituents.

Mr. Bland—Inasmuch as we had a speech from one gentleman from Kansas yesterday [Mr. Peters] on this lumber question I desire to have a few remarks read from what was said by another gentleman from Kansas yesterday [Mr. Peters] on this lumber a few remarks read from whit was said by another gentleman from Kansas in the Forty-seventh Congress.

gentleman from Kansas in the Forty-seventh

ongress.
The clerk read as follows:

Congress

The clork read as follows:

Mr. Anderson—The Legislature of Kansas has passed the following resolution:

"That our senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested and instructed to use their best effort to have the duty upon limber of every description removed so that the same may 1 shall obey these instructions, and I suppose it is not necessary to make any defence of the Republicanism of the State of Kansas, the State of John Brown, a State custing from 50,000 to 70,000 Republican majority in Presidential elections.

I wish to say in this connection that in the votes were also considered the resolution of the State of the Republican party. I have been in the same properties of the Republican party. I have been in the same properties of the Republican party. I have been in the same properties of the Republican party. I have been in favor of lower rates than those presented in it. I have been and am in favor of a competitive tariff as a guard agrainst monopoles. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taration when the tariff is a fax. in it. I have been and am in layor or necessary in the petitive sariff as a guard against monopolies. I am in favor of reducing the burden of taxation when the tariff is a tax. I am in favor of reducing the surplus.

Take now this case: You have the lumber reflected that the surplus of the

we would be really promoting the prosperity either of the whole country or even of the larger part of the country.

The country of the country of the property of the country of the count

Mr. Bland-Nnw, I want to know from the

placed yourselves inexorably in the hands of Canada.

Mr. Bland—Nnw, I want to know from the gentlemen from Kanasa on this floor whether they propose to obey the instructions of their State Legislature, or whether they come here for the purpose of standing in nor only with the lumber trust but with all the trusts and combines trying to defeat this bill?

There is another question in regard to which the farmers not only of Kanasa, but throughout the country feel a deep interest, and that is the effect our forests have upon the seasons, upon the rains which descend upon the earth, and which are su necessary to the success of agriculture. It is contended that the destruction of the forests is the eccasion of the dry seasons year after year throughout tha Northwest and West, and especially in Kanasa, where they have been affected by drought which has cut duwn their crops one-half. I hape read in the presence of the gentlemen from Kanasa the views of their constituents, their voters on this question, to ascertain whether they are in barmony and sympathy with their peopla on this subject. Lap plause on the Bemocratic side.]

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—On yesterday I as serted when I had the floor in debate in the presence of the gentleman whits well informed on this question, that within my own personal knuwledge they has been in the last twenty-five years more millionaires who made their fortunes in the lumi her bushess than he could point out in all the United States prior to that time,

I said further, Mr. Chairman, that witth any wan knowledge the prine lands of that region of country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to of country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to of country, that he and I have the homorfin park 3to of country, that he and I have the homorfin the last fifteen years risen in value from 500 per cent.

I stated that the property of the agric

cent. Or even, in some instances, 1,000-per cent.

I stated that the property of the agriculturist in a district whose soil is as rich and good as there is to be found anywhere (and this statement appelles not alone to my State, but to the North western States genorally) during the same time had not risen in value 1 per cent.

The answer of the gentleman to the suggestion was this; That the increase of the wealth of the lumber men has grown out of the rise of stumpage, out of the rise in value of the pine lands themselves, and not in the manufacture of lumber. Do I quote the gentleman correctly?

Mr. Guenther—Yes, sir, and that is a correct statement of fact.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—These premises be-

lumber. Do I quoto the gentieman correctly?

Mr. Guenther—Yes, str, and that is a correct statement of fact.

Mr. Wilson of Minnesota—These premises being conceded, let us for a few moments consider them and the lessous which they teach.

If pine lands have risen so much in value for that peried as is conceded here, why is lit and it are the state of the same ratio, or at all, why is that sof The answer to these onestions is not far to seek. When an industry isprosperous, its plant and property rise in value, and the rise is a fair index of the degree of prosperity. When crops are hountiful and prices high, agricultural lands go up. When crops are poor or prices low, such lands go down. When miling is profitable, mineral lands go np; whon unprofitable, they go down. When the products of the dury go up, grazing lands go np. This is just as true in all such branches of industry as it is that when a bank or a railroad company is carning money rapidly the stock goes up, and goes up in proportion to the earnings. This is the successive of the successive of the successive in the second of the successive in

economy.

Now, I want some man to answer this question: Now, I want some man to answer this question; Why should these men who are making not one farthing, but are merely holding their own, be forced to contribute \$2 a thousand feet on any lumber concumed to an industry which is making millionaires of the men engaged in It? [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let someplus to be wasted, is generally regarded as representing the highest skill as a feeder. And yet those who examine the matter closely cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that a good deal more than this and an appreciation of still higher principles and methods is necessary before the level of the highest skill in feeding is reached. It should be considered that a very large proportion of the food an animal iscapable of consuming is appropriated for its support, supplying aniheat and the waste of tissues, nervous forces, etc., and that the only source of profit is in the surplus food cousumed by animals above these natural requirements. The skill of the feeder should therefore not simply consist in the apportionment of such rations as will be eaten without unnecessary waste, but in encouraging as large a consumption of food above the food of support as may be consistent with the healthy thrift of the animal and the purpose to which it is at the time devoted, which may be growth, labor, milk, or fattening, A. great deal of money is constantly being lost because animals do not est enough to make their keep profitable-because they consume steadily a large ration of support take in addition but moderate ration of profit. This is generally due to a lack of variety in the food supplies. Experience in the prisons has shown that a man supplied merely with bread and water will consume enough to support his vital powers, but when he has done that it is not likely that his appetite will crave much more, and it is likewise doubtless true that farm enimals restricted to an unbroken round of one kind of grain and dry hay, consisting of one kind of grass, are not tempted to eat very much more than is necessary to maintain themselves in a stationary condition. During a few months, while the pastures are in their best estate the ote-"

Hety of grasses .

"touched the nub" of tlus issue, a serious answer. It will not do to go off and joke about this thing. I can well understand why a gentleman who represents a constituency who are making fortunes out of that industry can folse about it and how stituents can laugh. but the stituents of my friend from Iowa [Mr. Weaver] before me, the constituents of my friend from Illinols, and my friends from Kausas and Missouri, can laugh and joke about it, is something I cannot understand or believe.

It was shown here but a moment since that a fow years ago the Republicans dld uot assent to the high-protection theories of to-day. But things have changed. The protectionists of this country have got the Republican party by the throat. They have the purse and the purty regalization, and no man is in good standing who does not subscribe to their creed.

When they cannot meet the argument against that protection which compels the weak to protect the strong, the poor to protect the rich, they try to distract attention from the real issue. But the issue stands out so clear that it cannot be obscured or misunderstood. It is whether the agriculturists and the messes of the people generally shall be compelled to contribute, not for the support of the Government, but for the enrichment of these prosperous protected industries.

Now, after this, I hope the gentlemen from these great Northwestern States will answer the question why poverty should "protect" wealth, That is the question that touches the masses of the people and which they would like to have answered. Says the gentleman, our laborers are benefited. The man that stands up to-day and says labor in the lumber industry roceives higher wages than in other like industries, protected or not protected, makes a statement that cannot be sustained.

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NUMBER 3990.

The Lieutenant Governor's Friends Confident of His Nomination.

THE WALLACE MEN DETERMINED

Casting About for Means of Strengthening Their Position.

BOTH SIDES FIGURING HIGH

Majorities Basily Calculated -- Bother Over the Platform.

Mutchler and others. Humpirrey D. Tate, of Bedford, began his caudidacy for Liouienaut Governor ha room on the sunte corridor. The difference of the first succession one had been. Few detegates were on hand, and it was not until late in the afternoon that they began to swarm in. But they are there to-night and the convention will be a very full one.

without depriving American labor of the ability to also consultation probe with forces that and without knows, has love the company of the consultation consultati

Penneyivacia. The latter puts surpression of wages control of wages for a far day's work, the payment of wages for a far day's work, the payment of wages and the property of the payment of the payment

reinchier to be snapleyed to improve the conduction or the workingmon.

The following plank will also probably be adopted:
That as the revenues of the Stote are now in occess of its needs, the moise during from liquid and maccantered the control of the test of the control of the properties to the treasures of the counters in which the same are collected, to relieve to that extent real. The Federal and State administrations will be indoneed, but so far there has been no lutimation that a distinctively of vil service plank will be presented, although it is possible.

J. L.

CLAIMS OF THE WALLACE MEN.

The Lientenant Governor's Strength Fictitious and Wallace's Chances Good.

HARRISHUMO, August 17.

It has been definitely settled that Ex-Congressuan Billott will be the permanent chairma of the Bemecratic Stata Convention, which moets in the open flows to-morrow. The vigorous contest which is being waged for the bead of the ticket has throw all eccondary questions in the chade. The event of tha day was the arrivat this afternoon of Mr. Randall, with the Philadelphia delegation, All the bopes of the friends of Lieutenant Gorofton Black are built upon the expectation in the influence for their candidate and Mr. Randall has not disappointed them. He refused to openly declare that he was for Black, but all of hie lieutenants have

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1886.

Scott Of for the Convention.

Scott Of for the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Three.

Erit, Angust 17.—The Eric city telegates,
Erit, Angust 17.—The Eric city telegates,
William L. Scott, vice J. P. Brady J. Rive Thompson, vice F. W. Oran, and James Caroe), vice John
Craine, lett for Harrisburg the atternor and will
vote for McCormick, selid. The county delegates,
Marks, of Corry, are avowably flack are and will
elevate to the convention.

Not a Contesiant in the Convention.

George B. Van Duson, of the Egiteenth
ward, le not a contessant in the Democradic Convention for recognition are a delegate.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Prohibition ticket was elected in Yazoo In Italy yesterday there were 118 new cases of choices and 50 deaths.

of theirs and 5d doaths.

A. Waldo Guest, an artist, committed snicido in Battmore, by taking lauckanam.

The business portion of the town of Tulare,
California, was destroyed by an inceadury dra Monday night.

Thomas Brown, of Philadelphia, was
elected vice president of the Order of 500,000 ft.
George, at the meeting at Buffaio yesterdor.

Onytain Black spoke for the defense in the
Anarchist trails at Chicago resterday, and to-day
the prosecution will begin their closing argument.

The following Postmastors were appointed
in Peaneylvania, yesterday: A. H. Curtis, it Kennard; Anna A. Woods, at Mohard; Phimb I. Tylor,
at Tylor.

The centonnial anniversarr of the article of the contents of

The centennial anniversary of the death of Prederick the Great was celebrated quiety at Potsdam, the Emperor attending courts and England Delaying the garriers

THE MAYOR'S CONFESSION.

Compelled to Admit, While Professing to Deny, the Charges.

Other Public Funds Besides the Fees For Pawnbrokers' Iricenses Kept out of the City Treasury.

t, indated of During 1985, the first full year of Mayor
date of Smith's torm, he turned into the City Treasury:
Smith's torm

January 450.00 July 7. 67.00

March. 975.00 August 1,100.00

March. 975.00 August 1,100.00

March. 1953 Mayor King tures fact the City Treasury under the Itom of "Polloe" which includes rodomption of loss, goods, oattle and incidentuis, \$1,569.96, as follows:

January 44.00 Josphembor 438.81

March. 19.70 October 101.70

January 44.00 Novembor 106.00

June 17.00

Total 18.58, 98

August 18.50

June 18.50

June

A Trio of Gambiers Go Saot Free.

A Trio of Gambiers Go Saot Free.

Dr. Alfred Jones, of 1129 Spruce street, apon whose compilate Bob Listor Smith, Chester George Good Williams, gambiers, were arrested on Monday light Williams, gambiers, were arrested on Monday light School, failed to appear to the prosecution of re-winding, failed to appear to the prosecution of re-winding, failed to appear to the prosecution of sent indicated when he want into the gamming place. He knew nothing of what took piace inside, only that when he got out and had not be provided to the fail the money be had when he entered the dark of all the money he had when he entered the dark of the complaint—that was "Bud" Williams—but be was informed that I've as this trol. he played with. He could not asy whether they observed he was the contraction of the three mon egatiats they are the formed that I've as this trol. he played with. He could not asy whether they observed he was the contraction of the provided of the could not any whether they cheesed he was the contraction.

A Dishonest Colered Demostic.

A Dishonest Colered Demostic.
Floretta Clifford, a young colored domestic, and bor lover, David Palater, both of whom roside in Giltefalley, were arrested intendight by Special General Murray and McLanghlin. Florettu was formerly Eighth stroot, but I loss Romentoin, of 511 South Eighth stroot, but I loss Romentoin, of 511 South belonging to her mistress.

PARNELL'S POLICY.

The First Fall from the Tall Tower, The first fall of huilding material from treat sleam cross on the top of the tower of the

Steading Ills Brother Coal-Heuvers' Money.

The coal-heavers at Greenwich Point recouty formed a preliminary organization to organize an assembly of the Kulghto of Labor. Michael
Garrity, of 751 York atroet, was olected trosaurer
and disappeared with §148. He was arrested on a
warrant swore out by Stephen Boughory, of No.
2131 Tyron street, the president, and penievisy Maglatrate Severa held him in \$500 ball for trial.

A Testimoniul te Egan.
Chicaco, August 17.—On Friday night Michael Davitt, ou bohaff of the Losque in Irolaud, will present to Egan a magnificent and massive silver service and an illuminated address eigned by Parnoli, Davit, McCarthy, O'Brien and other leaders. The sliver is engraved with copies of Irish manuscripts of the fifth and sixth countries and the nature of the present of the fifth and sixth countries and the hosp-one.

address is eproad upon the peges of an afbum bound in hog-oul.

Pokeberries Didn't Kill Him,

The Coroner's jury yesterday decided that death was due to congestion of the brain in the case of Aaron J. Alton, agod eleven years, who died at ble home, No. 4914 Girard avenue, on Saturday, from what was supposed to have home the poisonous offects of pokeberries, which he was said to have nice. Dr. Siewart made a post-morten examination, but could find not trace of poisonate.

Charged With Being a Bighwayman.

While crossing Chestint street bridge coveral nights ago, F. L. Jordan, of 4017 Wallingo etreet, was attacked by a man, who attuck him on the head with a club and knocked him setus-less. Yesterday John Boyle, of No. 118 South Twenty-third (Clarke held him for trial.

Taxas and Pactice Reorganization.

The reorganization committee of the Texas and Pactice Railway Company have designated September 3 as the limit of time for the recoppion of deposite under the medical plan of reorganization.

September 3 as the limit of time for the recoppion of deposite under the medical plan of reorganization.

TWO CENTS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. Ircland's Delegates to Decide the

League Deelarations. A Conflict Expected Between the Moderates and

the Fighting Faction-Finerty An-nounces the Extremist View.

| 1859 | 1855 | 1858 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 | 1859 |

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF. Major Ryau continues to improve.

The Horticultural Society elected eixteen new moinbere at their meeting last night.

The residence of J. B. Collaban, No. 3914 Spruce stroot, was canaacked by there so Sunday night. The family te cummering at Princeton, Mass.

Mase. Collector of Customs Cadwalader has gone to Newport on tils vacation. He will be absent two weeks.

iwo wooks.

At Elmwood yoeterday the Lane-lowuce easily best the Belmouts by a coore of eligitice to eight in a coven loading game.

To-night will be known as Special Request Night at Manuscenbor Garden. Harry Wannemacher, tonder of the orchestra, will have a bounds on Friday night.

Special Research of the Control of the Control of the Utilized Research of the Utilized Research of the Utilized Research of the Control of t

GHE GIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR THE TIMES BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK-41 PARK ROW WHLVE CENTS A WEEK, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, OF FIFTY

CEMTS A MONTH.
SUNDAY EDITION, SUNGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS, BY MAIL,
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ADVERTISSMENTS, FIFTEN, TWENTY, THIRTY, PIPTY
CENTS, AND ONE DOLLAR A LINE.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

UHALL SEED CINES

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE TIMES, 41 PARK ROW ANTHE TIMES IS FOR SALE IN NEW YORK EVERY ORNING AT 7 O'CLOCK AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS ID NEWS STANDS

Democratic Gubernatorial Records.

The Times furnishes an interesting and instructive chapter to-day for the delegates to the Democratic State Couvention, in the complete history of Democratic nominations and contests for Governor in Pennsylvania from the first election under n State Constitution down to the end of Democratic supremacy on the eve of the civil war. It is a chapter that will entertain and edify not only the delegates to a Democratic Gubernatorial Convention in this enlightened and progressive year of 1886, but it will attract the attention of political students of every faith. It is a record of Democratic political sagacity; of Democratic statesmanship; of Democratic onliverement; of Democratic sensitiy and of Democratic decline and fall; and the canses which gave Democracy mustery and achievement, followed by depondence and impotency in a State that always was, and always will he, honestly Democratic when there is patriotic and progressive Democracy to lond it, muy be clearly understood by a careful study of the history of Democratic Gubernatorial Conventions and contests.

Pennsylvania voted for Curtin by 32,000 and for Liucolu by 60,000 in 1860; it voted Democratic in 1861 and again in 1862, thus proving the reluctance of the people of the old Democratic supremacy; and had the Democratic supre

The Democratic party under the inspiration of Jefferson, was made the most liberal, sagacious and progressive party in the history of the Republic. It learned everything and trigger of the Republic. It learned everything and trigger of the Republic. It learned everything and trigger of the Republic of the great and over advancing duties. It had distract and noble land-marks and they were nover overlooked in shaping the policy of the purty of progress that each new occasion and the result is a defeat of Sec. The Republic of the work of the work of the control of the work of the Republic of the purty of the Republic of the purty of the Republic of the purty of the Republic of the Republic of the purty of the Republic of the Re

decide its own destiny to-day. It may linger sentimantally around the memories of Jofferson and Jackson, but if it shall fail to infuse honest, progressive Jeffersonianism and Jacksonism in its platform and candidates, it will invite defeat and surely get it. Jefferson and Jackson were incomparable in progress. In war and in statesmanship they mot every present lesue with heroic purpose and a effort. They did not whine over precedents of other generations, nor did they fight defensive buttles behind the feeble ramparts of explanations and apologies for the past. Jefferson's Pecilaration of Independence was the newest, freshest, grandest alvance of the world's statesmanship, and Jackson's heroic leadership in war and peace is gathered from the stories of New Crleans and of the United States Bunk. They were to the forefront of every issue and it was by such bold progressive leaders that Democrater victory in Pennsylvania is in a declaration of faith and candidate distinctly domanding an olevated stundard of civil administration, thoroughly honest government and obedience to the honest popular will, in intelligent and patriotic progress behitting the evening of the innectocath courtry. The world moves, and the party that moves not with it, sounds its own doath-knell.

Mayor Sumily admits the facts published by The Times regarding the pawabrokers' themselves. He has collected the money, but has not returned it to the City Treasury, and has left the pawabrokers to carry on their hadden without Homeses.

has loft the pawahrokers to carry on their hexinus, without hecames.

The only excuse offered by the Mayor for keeping in his possession money which does not helong to him is that fourteen of the seventy-three pawahrokers have not filed satisfactory bonds and he is violating the law in order to make the hrokers chedient. He also says that this is his "oustom," thus confirming the statement of That Traces that last year he did not turn in this money until the end of December, although he collected it in January. Yet the law distinctly says "that all is such moneys shall be paid to the Gity Treasurer on the day of receipt," as was done by former Mayors.

former Mayors.

It further appears that Mayor Smith has in like munner retained other sums collected by bim, for thentre licenses, petroleum licenses and so forth, as well as the money collected

attention of political students of every faith. It is a record of Democratic political segacity; of Democratic political segacity; of Democratic products and the second of the second product of the

the organization of the State govern-tuder a fnudamental law until 1860 no the Democracy has ruled the State against the ment under a fundamental law until 1860 no anti-Democratic Governor over sneesded himself nor did his party gain the succession. Histor, the only successful Rederalist, was beaten in 1823; Rilner, the only successful anti-Mason, was defeated in 1838; Johnson, the only successful Whig, was defeated in 1838; Johnson, the only successful American, declined a renomination and the candidate of his party was largely beaten. The Democratic party was largely beaten. The Democratic defeats prior to 1860 precisely correspond with the Republican defeats since 1803, as all were willing defaults by the majurity party, and were, in no sense sabstantial victories by the Opposition, as is obvious from the fact that in no instance did the State vote two consecutive years against the common political supremacy.

content of the many grave of the party of pown. The war and the issues of the war are settled, and settled forever, and the Party of the party that most wisely and honestly out to fall in and any port the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of proports. The most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true and the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true and the propies. And what is true of parties are before are and the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of propers. The propies are before are and the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of propers are before are and the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of parties is even more visially true of parties is even more visially true. And the party that most wisely and honestly oasts the aims and efforts of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of the party is of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true of the party is of the propies. And what is true of parties is even more visially true.

substantial advantages in his possossion of the office and In his admitted fitnose for the position, alike in obstracter and attuinments, and it is possible for him to ave his Senatorial chaptets. The Gubernatorial halls was only a skirmish of outposts in the Senatorial struggle, and while it materially aids Lore, it does not hopelessly defeat Gray. It is possible that the whirligh of Dolawars may stop at a draw hetween the Buyard and the Sanishbury combinations by balaucing Biggs as Governor with Gray as Senator; but if the whirligh whirls Lore in with Biggs, it will be shipply the fate of war, and Bayard must give his opponents the victory won and fall lanck upon a new and more popular base to take a fresh slat in Dolaware leadayship. The political whirlighg will whirl in these days of free achools and universal newspapers, and politicians shouldn't forget it.

Mayor Sarru has not larged over to the City

Mayor Smith has not lurned over to the Cily Transary the money received by blin this year for the redemption of dogs. He is keeping it to tusure the future good behavior of the dogs.

Before the Domocrutic Convention attempts any other work whatsoever it ought to take that skeleton out of the family closes and hold a peaceful inquest on its reunica. If this lan't done there may be us many as four or five other inquests when the November breezes blow.

To-DAY WILL show whether the campaign is to be red-headed and hopeful or whether it will assume the jubiliant face of a functal on schedule

contest was one of the most desperate known in Tecausase history. Not defeated Airon, but only to be defunted in turn by the Democrate two years later.

SQUIDE, THE champion New York letter-writer, and Flyna, to whom his compromising opistle was addressed, are being anowed under with indictments at present. A conviction would be of more value to the cause of honest municipal government than so many indictments.

coloage.

The New York clovated roads, with a single exception, have reduced their fares at all hours of the duy to five cents. Philadelphia has another elevated rallways nor five-cent fares, more's the pity.

AFTER ALL perhaps it would be just as well act o klok Moxleo until we are roady to got kloked in roturn. There is a comfort about this longuage battle that hand-to-hand conflicts wouldn't

CERTAINLY NOT ALL the barrels will shoot the convention rapids.

convention rapids.

The Democrates of the Teath Congressional district of Texas at their late convention, at which Congressman Sayers was renominated, adopted a resolution declaring that it would be maked, impossible, inexpedient and unjust for Congress to place wood upon the free list. This

GAY ATLANTIC CITY.

Merry Haps by the Children at the Albion and the Mansian House.

orists' Convention will visit this

"Sixteeners," of Pennsylva-sion to this beach on Friday

REPUBLICANS.

an Question Down in Texas. non Journal.

ing man in town who has one hit hould attend the milliarly organization errow night at the hall over the Peet

o ganile presente that we knew annoy consent only, a vanished tike the morning's dew mid all the world is fouch; , now we also her wiscone face it up contain eating with sorrow we behold her wacant plue and year for Gaile goad-morrow.

And years for done good-notive.

'e know she lives beyond the tomb
Where serrow is a stranger;
there there is no idlain grief ner gloom,
Nor pain, nor sin, nor danger;
at as we think of her in lite—
Bar soul-lospiring gladbeans,
a faugliter, playmain, ewabless,
or and the are or unabled with saduess.

Our means the state of the stat

C CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, Summer

SQUIBE AGAIN INDICTED.

fraid That He and Ffynn Might Escap Through Loopholes in the First Indictment.

Through Leopholes in the First Indictment. Special Dispatch to The Trues, we York, August 17.

Excavation of New York's official cosmood has gone on at a lively rate to-day. The great Jury has ended its work by pringing in a now indictment against Commissioner Spuire and Contractor Flynn, and by officially and very vigorously condensing the action of the Mayor and his City Obnubertain in the contract of the Mayor and the City Obnubertain in

CAPT. VANDERBILT'S EXPERIENCE.

Honoring Cearge W. Childs.

A committee representing Pittsburg Typopaphicu Union, No. 7, act the Printers' Assumbly the Knights of Labor, of the same oilt, walted on enday on George W. Childs for the purpose of

Cooper Would Prefer Wallaco.

"It looks as though they were going to ominate Black at Harrisburg," said Chairman coper, of the Ropublican State committee, years

Beck's Band delighted a large audience in Norrie Square last evening. A programmic of popu-lur airs suited the taste of those present. To-night there will be a concert in Frunklin Square, and to-morrow night in Rittenbouse square.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

It is reported that a new daily paper is to be started in Chester in a few weeks, to be suited by Joshua Taylor, of the Upland Local.

The sail manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania have decleded to form an organization with a capital clock of \$30,000 to open a warehouse, and to advance the price of sail from Secuel to 31 per

barrel.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is to Extend his Lobigh and Susquebhana Raitroad (shead by the Jersey Church and through it of the Incoding) to Seration. Coal Computer's road under a torico used the Live Coal Computer's road under a large property of the Coal Computer's road under a large property of the Coal Computer's road under a large property.

a Rövembor nest.
Yesterdny the Ponnsylvania Railroad's chuykill Valloy extension track was laid through a control of the contr

SYMPATHIZING ANARCHISTS.

Guthering for the Purpose of Raising Funds for the Chicago Bomb-Throwers. Gathered in a small, dirty room in the rear Louis Wheele's summer beer garden, on Sixth root, above Berks, last night, were about thirty Ger-aus and Americans, who compose the harmatenal

TRAIN WRECKING TRIED.

THE END OF THE BAVARIAN FEST

yesterdny morning.

A Bird's-Eye View of the City.

Craig, Finley & Co., lithographors and printers of 1920 Arch street, have issued a bird'seye view of the city, with a precise method of polating out the place of interest, for the use of out-of-town visitors to the forlests' convention. A descriptive summary of the industries and building of biscoricat and hrebitectural note is spread upon the back.

Shipments by the Ballimore and Ohio.

The Ballimore and Ohio sent another trainand of freight to Ballimore last sight. Capitain
keeks, the local agent, cape that the receipts of
relight tro lightly satisfactory and the prospects for
little very fattering. It dealed the epoch that
colours were fattering, in dealed the epoch that
eling made at regular tariff rates.

Letter-Carriers Appointed.

The following were appointed auxiliary letter-carefers by Postmaster Harrity yesterday: Louis M. Angueste, 382 Rockland stroot; Thomas F. Tigho, 140 Soulis Fitteenth; Bradisy S. Caumines, 621 Suequelanana avenue; Wittiam H. Youghai, Lill East Girard avonue; John J. Mahon, 1397 Ryo stroot.

Ex.Police Captain Schooley is Better, Ex.Police Captain Schooley was better last evoning than be has been since his fewer began. Next week be will us out of danger. Ex-Mayor Stokley, upon his return from Long Branch, matte a pleasant call upon the captain yesterday. He is the only willor the sick man the been permitted to see.

Temporary Repulso of the Regulars.
From the Harrlsburg Star.
Colonel Norrie, the gallant winner of the
day at Gettyelurg, has not been fighting recently.
His jawe are probably tired.

BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Sixty brickinakors employed by Michael Gay-or, Twenty-ninth and Dickinson streets, went on a trike yesiorday mersing. For some that past there as boen in Gaynor's employment a man asmed

TYPHOID FEVER IN TOWN.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

Special Dispatch to Tak Times.

ALLENTOWN, Angual 17.—The number of victing Knights of Pythias in alleadance at the economic of the Grand Lodge to over five hundred. At mine o'clock the meeting opened in the Andemy of

NEAR-BY JERSEY NEWS.

conferred on twenty-two Past Masters.
Comptroller Hinfty, of Camden, has found
the limiting of A. J. Greene, late Treasurer of Gloccester City, to be \$9,502. He has completed his acolt
of the occurrent and vonctions and vonction and the to be
correct. A meeting of City Council will be held senight to take action to the nation.

factory as Pankea's Hair Balacher no Panken's Tonio often cures who Advice in Molhers,—Mas Wreelows Scottings Strup should always be used for Children Teebbins, it Scottine the Child, Softens the Guise, allays all pain, Curres Wind Collo and in the Best Bennedy for Distribus, 26 centra a bottle.

The Wedding Cake Kay West Cigar is to-day the

Headquarters for Garden Hosa. R. Levice's Box & Co. 724 and 1239 Chestnur Street CONFECTO-LAXATIVE, an agreeable fruit lozenge for constipation. At dragglats',

MARRIED.

CRAYEN—DICKSON,—O'A August 18, by Rev. George B. Wight, at the fee idence, 316 blockled reef, Camdan, Mr. William V. Graven and allow Cordola H. Dickson, both of Phthotophia. DECTINGER—KELLE,—On August 14, by Rev. George B. Wickt, at the residence, 315 blockled troot, Camdan, Mr. Charles Dettinger and allow Lizzae Kelle, both of Phila-DEC 1134 ber en beung SEAD-PRESSERENDEN DER STEILE AUGUSTER AND STEILE S

MAY.—On America 15, 1993, Style E., wife of Cardain William C. May, and daughter of Alexander D. and Mary II. Davis.
The relatives and felenda of the family are respectfully styled to attention, at 2 octock, from her historical, on threshold, attention, at 2 octock, from her historical, on the relative to proceed to Mount Architel Centers.

Walitical Notices.

remai out down. There is now a confluious treat.

Finally Even the Norria Porcos Flee.

Finally Even the Norria Porcos Flee.

From the treat of the general public to be accurated that in Political Tottices.

From the treat Obester Republich.

It would be a relief to the general public to be accurated that the hattle of Golfreburg is actually at he and.

The porcos Flee.

FROM TOWN PROBLEM ACCURATE TO THE FRONT.

FROM TOWN PROBLEM ACCURATE TO THE FRONT.

At he and,

DEMOCRACY.

Three-Quarters of a Century of Party Supremacy in Pennsylvania.

FROM MIFFLIN TO PACKER

A Sketch of the Political History of the State Down to the Civil Was.

Thomas Mifflin, ex-general of the Revolu-onary army, ex-President of Comgress, in which salting he had received the resignation of Com-muder-in-Citief Washington, Speaker of the engaylvanin Legislature of 1785, and member of

and Jeffer

A DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

The Bitterness Growing Out of a Demand for a New Constitution. The Legislative session of 1804-5, then hold-ing at Lancaster, just prior to the ugitation for the removal of the State capital to Harrisburg,

The contract of the contract is the contract in the contract in the contract is the contract in the contract in the contract in the contract is the contract in the contract i

ion to hallot carried. Many of those pwithdrew and the hallot resulted:

i with a good deal of McKenn's election by By a mistake 305 votes

GOVERNOR SNYDER.

The First of the Line of Stardy Pounsylvania
German Ruiers.

Suyder was the first of that line of
mulve German Governors whose election was
due to a popular appreciation of their stardy good
sense and practical wisdom. To no circumstance

THE FIRST PEDERAL VICTORY.

A DEMOCRATIC RESTORATION.

the Force of the Anti-Masonic Movemen

Broken-Torter's Liceton.

The Constitution of 1838 dates a new epoch in Pounsylvania polities, and with it begins the restorail on of the Democratic line of Gwernors, which had been broken by the election of Ritner, which had been broken by the election of Ritner, which had been broken by the election of Ritner and the fall of the election of the control of the co

Whig Representatives in the Legislatured to their constituents in numerous ad

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1844.

SHUNK'S SECOND CAMPAIGN. rving But a Short Time and Then Resign

For renomination Shunk had no opposition The Whitse pitted segainst him James Irvin, of Centre county, and his hopieut Native American porty piaced Eminanel C. Reigurt, a Loncaste hwyser of entience, it has feld. There was also a scattering yole for the Abolitton candidate, F. J. Lewyne. Shunk was re-elected by a very decided majority, the vote of 1817 being:

THE BIGLER CAMPAIGN.

THE FLORISTS' CONVENTION.

Opened in Horthultural Hall at Ter O'Clock This Morning.

Be Opened in Horthultural Hall at Ten O'Clock This Morning.

The convention of the American Florists' sociation will open at lea this morning in Horthural Hall.

The convention of the American Florists' sociation will open at lea this morning in Horthural Hall. All day restoredly the officer of the all forcist of the horthural than the control of the order of the state of the control of the order of the order o

ilidelyphia firstal, if result never eupptied by the money the skillist will be one of aquatic plants. E. D. Suntevant, of Bordentewa, N. J., who has suppending requested to make this exhibit. Two axis first and 1½ fact to depth have been considered to the second of the second control we made application for room in mnate of the exhibition:

schuetz & Bacharach, Philadel-a Philadelphia; M. M. Bayera-d, Jansen, New York; Joseph Philadelphia obs. Account of the control of the c

and Dried Flower-work-Engeno Woiss, W. C. Krick, Brooklyn; O. S. Ford, Jr., dalpha vehtdides—James W. Kicks, New York; Rose Mann-ring Company, New York fied Birds, Artificial Flowers—Koehler Bros., Ger-own. ad Birda, Artificial Flowers-Koohler Broa, Ger-ryshe and Printers-Bestly & Co., Now York; A. Fhiladolphia; J. H. MoYarland, Harrisburg; in Baskets, ot.—J. G. & A. Esler, Saidle River, forman Perlich, Baltimore; Lonia Schmidt & Son, ston; H. W. Williams & Son, Batavia, III; Lock-nober Oo, Ohio; Long Bees, Buffalo, N. Y. 19—John N. May, Sumanii, N. J.

THE BARD WINS AGAIN.

THE BARD WINS AGAIN.

He Eeats Dow Drop at Monmouth Park by a Short Neck.

Shortal Dispatch to THE TIMES.

LOWO BRANCH, August 17.

Another victory for The Bard, Agfer a nard race not a puulshing fallsh, Mr. Cassatt's borse beat the Dwyor Brother's great filly, Dew Brop, by a host neck. They met upon equal conditions and arriad weight. Those two etfong horses have met bree times at a mile and a haif. In the first location have a method to be the standard of the standard heat. At the second trial The hard bean her three lengths. To-day he only headed see by a little more than a nose. The race was extillust from earl to finish, and the grant crowd of copie who were gathered to witness it were half and with excitement her The Bard torged ahead of and with excitement in The Bard torged ahead of the with excitement in the Bard torged ahead of the with excitement in the Bard torged ahead of the with excitement in the Bard torged ahead of the with excitement in the Bard torged ahead of the with excitement in the second of the second of the with excitement in the second of the second of the with excitement in the second of the second

summary of the other races las follows:

race, three-quariers mile, Buckstone was being the property of the pr

BOSTON BEATEN.

The Philadelphia Turn the Tables and Wir by a Score of 6 to 2.

The Philidelphias Turn the Tables and Winby a Score of 6 to 2.

The Bostons were sonfident that they could win a second victory over the Philadelphias yesterday, but the home learned the tables on the visfors and won by a series of 10.2 Buffinten pitched for the visitors and we Philles gauged bis slow and the visitors and well restand when the start, will be Bostonians were bewildered by Caser's delivery and their bits were curses from the elart, will we decide were made off the property of the start of the star



He has offers from Rochester, Hartford and Milwankes.

The postponed game between the Athletic and
Baitimore Clubs, first announced for to-day and then
for Friday, has been declared of, as Manager Barnie
The Athletics arrived home posterday. Manager
Mason said that the team is now in pretty good
staine. Milligan is once more in good condition and
will make the same in the same said that the team is now in pretty good
staine. Milligan is once more in good condition and
will make the same said of the same said that the team
of pichers. "Oycloon" Millior was not supported
in the West, and Mr. Mason declares that it was not
his fault ne was hil so hard. Until the produlg make
list fault ne was hil so hard. Until the produlg make
list for the west and Moderar and Bierhauer did
wonderful work in the lufleid.

At Columbia, Pa., August 17: Columbia, S;
Actives, of Reading, 1. to-day: National Leagus—
Pillindelphia va Beston, at Reoreation Park; New
York at Washington, Kanass City at Chicago, St.
Louis at Dertil. American Association—Attiction
at Battimore. State Association—Attiction at Battimore.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Market Passes Temporarily Into the Coutrol of the Bears—Money Estes Advanced.

The tempor of the market was again bearleb yesterday. The complications between the Bealimore and Onle and the Femily Ivania appeared to
threaten the barmonides Femily Ivania appeared to
threaten the barmonides Femily Ivania appeared to
threaten the barmonides of the Countries of the Countr

n wide open out of passenger rates in reinitation. This would bring about a sectuse complication of affaire. For the present the matter remains in aney-ance.

There was another furry in money. Board rates in New York were bid up to 10 per cont. and 15 per cont. was asked after the close. In this city money was easy, if per cent being the closing rate. Banks and treat companies were locating money at 4 and 5 percent and gave preference to time icena. The close in the control money is said to be greatly depicted by the control of the control

\$1,000 Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s. 1,000 B. aud O. East Side certificates. 2,500 Lebigh Valley cons. m. 6s, coup. 3,000 Penusylvania Co. 6s. 200 Perklomen 6s. 5,000 Reading gour, 7s.

The Oil Market.

OIL OITE, Angust 17.—National Transit cortificates opened at 62% of, highest picto, 62% of lowest, 61% of, circles at 61% of, states, 844,000 barrels; closurouse, 1,989,000 barrols; obarters, 89,625 barrels; blipments, 89,571 barrols.

Barbroke, August 17.—National Transit certificates opened at 62% of, tokad at 61% of, highest price, 62% of, lowest, 61%.

Raturns From the Various Countles of Property Raturns From the Various Counties of Property

The following exhibit shows the return of
the valuation of personal property audient states
of three mills, under the remains and of the sale and
as made by the County Counties at the late of the Beard
of Revenus Commissioners. While indeed valuation
as made by the County Court for feature and valuation
as a made on the counties. While in the count
class of property for 1885, yet but little for common
class of property for 1885, yet but little for common
wealth. This is accounted for by the reason that
the rate of taxation is ro-luced twenty-five per cout,
and by the exemption of manufacturing corperations from inx. The sirulakage from these two
causes will unarly overcome the increased valuntion:

Northumb'd 1,33
Porry 1,33
Philadelp'la 140,33
Plke 8
Putter 6
Sehnylkill 8,5
Sayder 1,5 485,726.00 Washington 6,102 272, 485,726.00 Washon 1,106,708 1,709,728.00 Westmor'l'd 4,411,427.0 1,1784,499.00 York 932,983.0 1,003,988.00 York 9,831,545.0

Saratoga Races.

Saratoga Races.

Saratoga Angust 17.—First race, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Lizzie Krapps won, Bessie June second, Bleesed Festus beaten of Time, 1.19%. Second race, oue mile and an eighth, Bess won, Lady Wayward second, Middlesex third. Time, 3 minuies. Mutuale paid 267. Third race, for three-year-old, one mile and dive-eighths, Solid Silver won, Inspector B. second, Elkwood third. Time, 30%. Fourth race, for three-year-olds, one mile, Ala B. won, Red Girl second, Fortand third. Time, 1.48%. Fifth race, three-quariers of a mile, leicht wou, Bankrupi second, Shamrock third. Time, 1.21.

.00 Totnl\$386,149,417.71

ON THE BRINY DEEP.

The barge James Roach struck on the bar at Ridgway Fack yesterday, filled with water and sank just opposite Cooper's Point. She had on board a carge of 20 tons of Iron pipe, and will be reised Immediately. But carge and barge are owned by John B. Dallas, of this city.

immediately. Both cargo and bargo are owned by John B. Dalisa, of this city.

About September I a whistling buoy, painted red, with P. H. B. in white lettere, will be moored in eleven fathome of water, about one mile from land and one-half mile outside of Peaked Hill: outer bar, Cape Cod. The husy will be sounded by history before the control of the

in to Norfolk yesterday, with ner totemisean, aving encountered a heavy equall off York Spit onday night.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board the Navy that Light-ship No. 12 has been mored a from ak to eight fathoms of water off the count and of log island Shoal, Narraganesti, Bay, Rhode shocker, A favel while light will be chown from he foremast head at about 88 feet nhave the level of he sea, and chould be vielled, in clear weather, about 15% nautical miles. The day-mark is a black square ago. The approximate position of the light-ship, and Geodetic Survey, is as follows: Latitude, 41.37.49 toorth; longitude, 71.18.29 wort. During thick and oggy weather a hell will be struck two blows, in juick succession, very twenty seconds.

To Correspondents.

quick auccession, every twonty esconds.

J. O. W.—There is no reason to suppose that there any nidden seandals in Mr. Tilden's domestic Me, but a family coniest over a will as lawye to be deprecated.

A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite construction of ascidea 1 of the act of A.—A crite considerate and the act of the act of A.—A crite considerate and the act of the

A Gasoline Explosion and a Fire.
A can of gasoline exploded in the collar of fames Mundy's plumblur abop at 23 South Ninth treet years and the collar of fames Mundy's plumblur about the fames and fames

Manamaker's.

The weather today is likely to be

Elberon velveteens. Nineteen colors and shades. We have done much to introduce these goods. You would smile, per-haps, with incredulity should we tell how many yards of them we have sold. They appear more like a real silk-velvet than any other fabric of the sort in the market. We sold them at \$1.25 and thought them cheap again at \$1 and supposed we should be unable to keep the price down save upon that one lot, but now they are here at seventy-five They won't be here long and when you come late in the season and find them gone re-member this warning. We are member this warning. We are your agents to secure for you the best and the cheapest. But we cannot agree to supply you with gold dollars at a quarter off in-definitely—and that's the equal of what we do when we sell Elberon velveteens at seventy-five cents.

Will you fix up your house this fall? Then remember what we told you about Swiss embroidered curtains yesterday.
Second floor Obestant-street front, take elevator.
Pillow-case linen. You missed

it-if you are a housekeeperby skipping what we printed about it yesterday—if you did skip it. It cannot go into type again but we will tell you all about it if you come and ask.

The linen-corner is a pride to Cream damask towels with us. Japanese moons and white Greek crosses in the borders at 16 cents. Who may not have the luxury of a full supply of towels? And the other finer towels, if such a thing were possible, we would say they are going too fast.

Children's heavy merino underwear commonly sells for 25c a small-size garment and 5c more a size up to 60c for the largest. We have it for just over half;

and the garments are better than

people will have taken them all

before that time. West of Arcade, fifth counter.

The new-name black dress silk,
Charbin of Lyons. It won't be a new name long. 90 cents, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25. They are the maker's best grades. We have all. If you find the same name on other goods you may know they are inferior.

Black Damassé. All silk. Assortment good; figures very desirable; price more so. 75

cents. Every color in velvets. \$1 to 3. Important to know this in

\$3. Important to know this in the matching season.
Embroidered pongee silks.
Woven in China, embroidered with silk in Switzerland, just to sell them to you in America at \$10 for whole pieces of 6½ yards.

Through the main aisle of the various things that we are pushing. Buttons from the wholesale stock, remnants of sateens and fall dress-goods. fall dress-goods. Swiss tidies, remnants of silks, towels, bathing caps, bathing suits. Not odds and ends exactly, but things that for one reason or another must step down and out.

Besides them are things coming over the sea in advance of

be soon offered again. Goods of many kinds are advancing. We are creating a special August trade. Paying people for exer-tion. The Swiss embroideries, Elberon velveteens, Charbin black silks, towels, pillow-case linens, linen tea-sets are all conspicuous illustrations. And these do not represent trifles, but large lots. Towels by thousands of dozens. Swiss goods by scores of thousands of dollars, curtains by hundreds of pairs. We are not asking you to a picayune affair.

John Wanamaker. Chestunt, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall-sonare.

Gold Medal, New Orleans, 1884. COCOATHETA VUUVIS Anti-Dyspeptic, Powdered Chocolate.

GEO, B. WOODMAN & CO., FINLEY, ACKER & CO., MITCHELL, FLETCHER & CO., ERADFORD CLARKE, HORACE DOAN, H. O. WILBUR & SONS, MANUFACTURERS TESTED

The \$2.00 All-Wool Trousers are tested and guaranteed All Wool. An immense stock at this and higher. Never forgetting the peerless and famous Harrises at \$5.00.

918-920-922 CHESTNUT ST.



ED. PINAUD'S FLEUR DE LYS FACE POWDER, Imparting to the SKINA soft and delicate whiteness, ABNO-LUTELLY FREE from all IN-JURIOUS SUBSTANCES. Sold HEMRY DREYFUS,

Bole Agents for the U. R.

1 NOODERTLAND ST., N. Y.

SAUCE

WORCESTERSHIRE' SOUPS. GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS. WELSH. RAREBITO,

every bottle of the genuine JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS N. Y., AGENTS FO. THE UNITED STATES,

ONeptune, IMPORTED NATURAL EFFERVESCENT MINERAL WATER, FROM EHRESBORN. UNEXCELLED FOR TABLE USE. HIGHEST BEDGEAL AUTHORITIES.







JUNIPER LEAF CIN FOR MEDICINE USE, Preserved by all Physicians, PHICS, \$1.00 PER ROTTLE.

RUHL & CO., Agents, 327 Arch St., Phila.

If your draward does not keep It, false no other, but soul your address to us and we will see that your crows in aller.

COMPANY'S EXTRACT
AT Finest and cheenest Mest Flavoring
for Somps, Mude Dishes and Sauces, Anabs, 8,000,000 jurs. unal see, \$0,000,000 jurs.

ILBIG COMPANYS EXTRACT

OF MEA!: An invaluable tonlo. "Is a encess and a begin for which gations should feel grateful."—\$ao "Medical Press," Lancet, to the control of the grate ful."—\$ao "Medical Press," Lancet, to the control of t

with Biron Liebhe's guarantee of genutinetees.

LIEBIG COMPAN'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be hed of all Storeknoper, Greeers and wholesale only, C. David. & Oo., 9 Fonclutter Avenue, London, England.

Sold whetenale by GITEENS & REXAMER,

Sold whetenale by GITEENS & REXAMER,

SANTAL CAPSULES

CANDY EASTER ECCS, Baskets, Silk Eggs, &c. CROFT & ALLEN, 1226 Market Street.

Manamaker & Brown.

Our quality and work-manship is conceded. How much will I spend PRICE for a medium-weight Summer or Fall Suit? Special prices have TELLS been made on several lots, and now you can buy for \$16, \$12, \$15, \$17.50 and \$20 Suits STORY

that were much higher. Iron-Clad Trousers, \$3.00. Imported Hair-Line Trousers, \$6.00.

WANAMAKER & BROWN OAK HALL.

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Sts.

Curwen Stoddart & Rro 448-450-452-454 N. Second St.

BARGAINS IN JERSEYS

WORTH COMING FOR. LADIES' OOAT BACK JERSEYS, Perfoct Shapes, LADIES' CASHMERE COAT BACK JERSEYS, Perfect Shapes... LADIES' BRAID BOUND, Tallor Fluish... LADIES' EXTRA FINE, Postilion Shape... LADIES' EXTRA FINE, Postilion Shape, Bound,

Curwen Stoddart & Bro. 448-450-452-454 N. Second St.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract EISNER & MENDELSON,
318 and 320 Race Street, Philad's.



LISNER & MENDELSON, Sole Agents for the U.S., 313 and 300 Bace Street, Philadelphia.

Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap Beautifies the Complexion,

THE NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

AND NORFOLK, -OLD POINT COMFORT

AND THE BOUTE.

4. HOURS SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

On and affer Juno 7, 1856, Express train for Case
Cardes, Old Polit Comfort and Narfolk, via the New
York, Philadelphia and Andreas and Angelle, via the New
York, Philadelphia and Angelle, via the New
York, Philadelphia and Angelle, and Service of the Polit 78
A. M. daily, Norfolk 8,85 A. M. Sleeping Care through
to Capa Charles, Tickets and sleeping bettle can be
centred at any Ticket Olase of the Pennsylvania RailM. W. DUNN,
Superintendent

Gen'l Pass, and Preight Agent. R. B. OOOKE,
ont. Gen'l Pass, and Freight Agent

Transions.

THE FAVORITE NEW IRON THE FAVORITE NEW IRON
EXCURSION STRAMES
THOMAS CLYDE.
BUSTINE FIRST.
BUSTINE FIRS

DOWN THE BAY. STR. MAJOR REYBOLD

THOMAS CLYDE.

Daily Afternoon STEAMER COLUMBIA

For Cape May The Magning H. Acr. STEAMER REPUBLIC Daily Excursions
STEAMER REPUBLIC
Solves Rec. Street What at
1.13 A. M. Gimdaya, 7.20) for
Cape May, 8ftop at Onester Tueslips, Saturdaya and Simdaya
The for bathing, cliviting on
FARE, \$1.
FARE, \$1.
SUNDAY, 75c.

STEAMER REPUBLIC
Site And Simdaya, 7.20) for
Cape May Stop and Onester TuesLips, Street May Street
Street
Street May Street
Stree

TRIP TO BON-TRIP TO BOSTON

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AT SEA.

Steamshipe of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship.

Onder Markett Markett

Cheapest Exeursion!
FROM CITY.

140 MILES, 600
TO BE A BREEZE
SEA BREEZE SEA BREEZE,
70 MILES DOWN
Delaware Bay
Delaware Bay

DAILY EXCURSION TO
TENTON, touching at Water Works
Whar, Bridesburs, Bevery, Burjustou, Bristol, Tullytown, Florence, Penn'e Manor and
White Hill. GRAND MOONLIGHT EX-CURSIONS up the Schupikill. Metro politau Brass Band. THE FAIRMOUNT STEAM-FIRS PROVIDED THE FAIRMOUNT STEAM-FIRS are now running overy balf hour Wessahlckou, stopping at Intermediate points. Grand Military Haud on 3 P. M. Boat. Tants.

WANTED-STONEOUTTERS.-WHERE 7. AS, the nulon stoncenters employed by us on typical State Capitol having domained the dischard struck against the foreign we will pay five doile day of nice hours to first-class stoncentors who is belong to the nulon; these waves to continue to it of the joe, which will be about twelve anouths' wor thanks through the winter. Anilrass MILES & HOIN, Contractors, Atlanta, Ga. WANTED-GOLD, SILVER-ANY KIND honeht-Jovolty, Watches, Silverware, Plathnum, J. L. CLARK, Refiner, 523 FILIBERT St., Philadelphia, Pa

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM, situate in Amily township, Berke county, Pa, ean shing 250 acres. Improvements I Large manufact to take the translation to the country of the

For Sale.

Dew Publications. Тне воитн. ITS INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL

FOLTHCAL CONDITION.

Pendeomely Printed and Bound in Gloth; 29 pages.
This book is invainable to all wise contemplate invention entire printed, and to ment or settlement in the Southern States, and to get the Industrial, Finnieral, Political and Social One of the Industrial, Finnieral, Political and Social One to the South. bent by mall, post-paid, lot \$1. Address.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY. POLITICAL CONDITION.

Wersonal.

UINLAN CHEAPEST OREDIT HOUSE

UINLAN SEEDAM THE CITY

FERRER SEEDAM THE CITY

FERRER SEEDAM THE CITY

FOOD SPRING COAL YARDS.

OODER SEEDAM SEEDAM

105 and 418 NOUTH WAS ARRESTED COAL

GREGERSCONVOLUMENT OF THE COAL

FROM THE HARDING PENN THO YAL FILLS,

Street and 1114 S. SECONJ. Street.

TAKE A TURKISH BATH, 819 WOOD street, to endure the heat. Price, 50 cents. DURE CALIFORNIA WINES.—PORT,
Sherry, Angelica and Catawba Wine, \$3 por gallon,
soc. par bottle. Onlifornia Braulty, \$4 per sallon, \$5, por
bottle. Old Rye Whisky, \$2 por gallon, \$6c, por bottle. RUHL & CO., 327 AROR Street.

MRS. HOFFMAN, BUSINESS CLAIR VOY.
ANT, tells names in full of her visitors and the
name in full of the one you marry. \$18 N. TENTH St.

Auction Sales. SAMUEL BUNTING'S SONS & CG., 926 and 928 MARKET Street

TUSDAYS—Silke and Millinery Goods. TUSDAYS—Silke and Millinery Goods. TUSDAYS—Both, Shoes, Brogans, Trunha, etc. TBURSDAYS—douts Dry Goods and Clothing. FRIDAYS—Carpels, Oli Cloths, Mattings, Mats, et

LEIGH'S NEW TRUS CURES RUF-tor moves from piece-the great faut for all other transce or moves from piece-the great faut for all other transce in man. French Compressors for Computercy and Un-perture of the computer of the computer of the Stockhiga, Bells, & Offices on their door for fautes, at-tended by Mirs. Leigh, who has over 30 years' experience, 12 N std at, Andrew Market; 1907, small street; 10 niy door. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BAND.

AGES, &c. Chengest and best, Sceley's Harding Harometer Trues and Bandage Establishment 16470HESTNUT Street, Under indexement and patrous ageof leading surveous and physicians. Summer Mesorts SEPTEMBER IN THE OATSKILLS.

THE NEW GRAND HOTEL
REMAINS OFFIN UNTIL OOTDOER 1.
BATES REDUCED
FOR THE MONTH OF DEFENMEN.
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BORNIN MONTH OF OUT OF THE MONTH OF THE MO The nodestruct has again assumed the management of this popular resort, it connection with the "Earle" in Town, and will open June 16, 1883. For desorptive circulars of hotels, terms, surroundings, etc., address H. YINGLING, Proprietor, Logs, etc., address H. YINGLING, Proprietor, Proprietor, Contrabutor, Cont [NHE CARLTON HOUSE, Caps May Point

BELLEVUE HOUSE, N.J.
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and City First Mortgages, in sums from \$300 to
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MARIS & SMITH,
Buyand sell Moderns, 29 S, THIRD Street,
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Special attaclion given to investment orders. Crude
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Northelen N SAVINGS FUND, SAFE DE
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SIXTH AND SEINING GAIDEN STREETS,
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Mortrages wanted for Trust Estates—one for 83,000, one for 8-00, two for 81,000 usel, and several for smaller amounts. B. K. JAMISON & CO., BANKERS,

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THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST
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Amusements. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

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OPENING OF THE SEASON,
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LEAGUE OROUNDS.
Commbia Ave., Rider ave and Twenty-fourth 84.
Roserved Neat Tickets at Dimond's Girard House Cigar
Store, 827 CHESTNUT STREET, CAMP TO DAY.

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A RCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

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Every Evoning, Wellneeday and Saturday Matinees.

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Popular Prices.—10, 30 and 30 Cente. Popular Prices-10, 30 and 30 cente.

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Enurginant for a limited season of the renowaed
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WALLACE BURTON, the English Tenor, JOHN
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WALLACE BURTON, The English Tenor, JOHN
BURLON, Confe and Sentimental Vocalist.

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BROAD STRIET, Phore COLLINERA ASSUME,
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RIVERSIDE MANSION, WISSAHICKON.
GRAND CONCERT Every Afternoon and Evening
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THE GREAT EUROPEAN MUSEUM,
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Northeast Oornor BROAD and CHERRY Streets,
CFIERROCULARAMA.—BATTLE OF
OBSTATAROOGS. AND MISSION RIDGE.
ID Miles and Views in Five States.
Open 9 A. M. until 11 P. M.
Easily reached. Take, attwet ours to TWEENTY-SECOND
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Grand Olio | Funny Comedy! 30 Artists | Grand Olio | Funny Comedy |
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DER L. Session begins SEPTEMBER IA.

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CATONSVILLE, MD.-ST. TIMOTHY'S O School for Young Lailes roopous Sept. 21. Propares or college if desired; climate due; new buildings, ex-ellent sanitary arrangements; number Binital; home oraforts; active country life, driving and riding. Princi-als, the Misses Carter.

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PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

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ion, 8c. THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President, E. PREPARATORY SCHOOL. PREPARES for any College or Scientific School. Good primary classes. Ladies prepared by private instruction. For terms betteras A. BROWN, 15:30 Chestnut St., Philada, P. witchess A. BROWN, East Chestents St., Philada., Pa.,
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DIEN, aged 4 to 14, fourteenth year, Opens 8th
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MISS M. S. GIBSON'S FAMILY AND DAY SPRUCE St., Phila, Full term begins Sept. 23, 1886.

MISS KENNARD'S SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES, and KINDERGARTEN,
Will reopen September 16. Eichteenth year.

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Latin, Grok, French, German, unich, drawfor and paluting. Experienced teachers; healthy location; new symmasium; largo endowment; lew rates; ea-holarships; prizos.

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A Moravian School for Girls. 2d year opens September 14. Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal. MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR BOTH Segres, Concordville, Pa. Yale and Harrard Frofesors. Theorem is not segres, Concordville, Pa. Yale and Harrard Frofesors. Theorem is not segres, Concordy instruction in all departments. Timid and backward purelle privately intered. Special department for little boys and girls. J. Shorthighes, A. M., Frita. The AZARETH HALL, BOAR DING SOHOOL for Boys, NAZARETH, Northampton county, Pa. One binadred and second year begins SEPTEMBER 8. One bnutsed and second year begins SEPTEMBER 6.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—BAQUET INSTIGUE, Freuch and English Home School for Girls. Twelfth year will been September 15.

MOUNT HOLLY (N. J.) ACADEMY FOR BOYS. H. M. WALRADT (Yale, %5), Principal.

Tegal Notices. ECGRI SIMILLER.

STATE OF PHEBE A. ASHTON, DELEVE BAYED—Letters tostamentary on the above osLEVE BAYED—Letters tostamentary on the above osLEVE BAYED —Letters tostamentary on the above osLEVE BAYED —Letters tostamentary on the above osLEVE BAYED — LETTER IN THE GRANT LETTER IN

FILLADELPHIA, all persons indebted to the said sense
are requiested to make payment and those having claims
to present this same, without, delay, at the office of the
company, No. 2000 CH. The Company of the Company

JOHN B. OARRIETT, Fresident,

ESTATE OF CHARLES STROHMAIER, Ly Deceased.—Letters of administration on the above state bowing heen granted to the endorsized, all per-sons indulted to the said estats are requested to make without delay, to CATHAL claims to present the same, without delay, to CATHAL claims to present the same, south NINTH Street; or to her attorney, HENNY M. DEURERY, 23 WALNUT Street,

DECRET, 43 WALDUT Street,

STATE OF JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, DELOCASED.—Letters bestamentary on the above estate
having been greated an understanded, all persons in
debted to the said estate to understanded, all persons in
debted to the said estate to understanded up the proper
and those having claims to present the said without delay, to

JOSEPH P. MOCULLEN, Executors,
JOSEPH P. MOCULLEN, Executors,
209 SOUTH BIXTR STREET,

PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A. G. ELLIOT & CO., 30-34 S. SIXTH

Jacob Reed's Sons

SECOND AND SPRUCE STREETS.

LEA&PERRINS'







see than \$5,000 a year from the Government. BING 'OBFain, the real whine in the walking match, as decided to go to Louden next sering and sarra, as miller match in the Engilsh cupital. He has all of the rakers in the inter race under centract with bin, and ow'll undoubtedly take a string of runners into Lenou which will call feeth the heat efferts of the local and the same of the control of th

I leaved, which will include Littlewood, albert,
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so come to New York is renew jest from the state of the shield shield about all ever term. When the shield shield about all ever term. When the state as with a special of admiration which has not paulied since little Josef Heffman left town. The first success on the stage was made in "Either." The remarkable characteristic about her on the stage was made in "Either." The remarkable characteristic about her on the stage was made in "Either." The remarkable characteristic about her on the stage was made in "Either and the stage of the remarkable characteristic about her of the stage of the stag

The Porty-three Indictinuts for Porgery and Embezziement Abundoned.

ABBURY PARIE, Dec. 3.—The State has practically abundoned the cases arrainst Frank Paries of the times for foreyr and embezziement. The cases have gone off for this term of the three times for foreyr and embezzieme.

The cases have gone off for this term of the they will never come to trial.

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oil cullpred with scenery. Not content with wing so many froms in the fire Patterson in blacked in a new enterprise. He organized strough this country and Canada for two thirs.

July and came in 1883, when Patterson's catricel youtures lest heavily, and he was a contrained to the pattern of the pattern of

SUGAR TRUST ARGUMENTS.

Attack and Decence by the Lawyers in the Attoracy-General's suit.

Arguments in the Attoracy-teneral's suit to annul the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Company, because it exceeded its powers in forming the Sugar Trust, was begun before Judge Barrett yesterday. Gen. Pryor said that the company had forfeited its charter by violating the law to the destriment of the public. Any combination creating a monopoly was sliegal, and the Sugar Trust killed competition and constituted or created a monopoly, an injury to trade and netrinear to the public. An monopoly affronted not only the civil law but the criminal law. If the terme of the deed of trust tended to create a monopoly the Court need not inquire line the actual results. The sole object of the Sugar Trust was to control the price of sugar. It had absorbed every refinery but four in the United States. The human mind could not conceive a more perfect monopoly. Gen. Pryor described Lawyer and many had falled to file its annual creport before Jap. 21 last, as required by law.

A mighty master of monopoly.

Attorney-General Tabor added that the company had falled to file its annual croport before Jap. 21 last, as required by law.

A mighty master of monopoly.

Attorney-General Tabor added that the company had falled to file its annual croport before Jap. 21 last, as required by law.

A mighty master of monopoly.

Attorney-General Tabor added that the company had done nothing beyond its powers, committed the company of mannacture, to exceed the public or any individual, and nothing had been done any individual to the control of a large number of voca, nor did th

THE CAR TRUST'S SUIT.

ay Could to be Cailed as a Witness in a Suit Against the Iron Mountain,

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The trial of the suits of Solon Humphreys and Edwin D. Morgan, tractees of the New York and Facilic Car Trust Association, against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad or Iron Mountain system, was begun in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wheeler yesterday. The Car Trust was organized in November, 1879, by John Lowber Weish, Solon Humphreys, John S. Newbold, Charles Dann, D. F. Merritt. Edwin D. Morgan, and Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., for the purpose the holing, seiling, and lenning railroad equipment and politic action to the service of the Solon Humphreys, John S. Merbold, S. Merritt, S. Merritt

circuit Coar for the recovery of \$402,500 then due. A supplementary suit for \$202,500 then due to find the supplementary suit for the recovery of additional nitroes.

It is a supplementary suit for the recovery of additional suit supplementary supplementary

Affred Nims, a man who went to Nowark from Buffalo two years are and started a paper called the splett, as the interest of the Ulpur disalers, was found dead yeared age must latered a paper called the splett, as the interest of the Ulpur disalers, was found dead yeared age meritie in the office of n verticary surgeous who had permitted bin to occupy a loange there. He was by years old, such had a wife and collidate the South Editor stress, will standard, After the Splett suspended publication ho left Nowark for a year, and only recointly retrieved and planned the publication money, and was living upon money obtained in advance from advertices. Dr. the wife tays he stilled of heart leaves at the collidate of the proportion of the proportion

THE RIVAL LIGHT OPERA MANAGERS, Wilson and Aronson Hard at Wo McCaull Meeping Still,

Wilson and Aroneos Hard at Work and McCaull Sceping Stat.

Interest in the coming rivalry of the light opera compaules increases. McCaull sceme to the tile only one of the three opposing managers who is unitationing silone. The Aronsons are going steadily absend maturing all sorts of novolties and schemes, while the echoes of Francis Wilson's exploits in the West continue to excite comment here. A lotter which has just been received in this city from Mc Coquelin's recreatry amonnees that Wilson has completely cardivated the Franch comedian and Mine. Hading. They have been constant attendants at Wilson's performances of "Nady" on off nights, and Coquelin has sent the Amoretical Amoretical State of the Market of the Market

CALLS IT A WAR OF CONSTRUCTION.

Judge Patterson Continues the lajunction Acainst Greeou R. and N. Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court continued yesterday, whit some modifications, pending the action, the temporary injunction granted in the suit of the Oregon and Transcontinental and other shareholders in the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to restrain the company from building certain branch lines in Washington and Itahn Territories, and the bridge at Ronaua, to which these shareholders say they have not assented. He says:

Any:

I am satisfied the huisting of the bridge and of the three extensions, or broads lines, will be greatly injurient to the interests of the Organ Railway and Navigation Company in scheme the organ Railway and Navigation Company; it is clear the organ and what is were a good that company's mency would be uponed, and, what is were a good that company is more would be uponed. As were of construction, which he has characteristic folly almost amounting teering. The organization of the company of t

He requires the plaintiffs to increase their bond by \$75,000.

COFFEE ROILS UP.

A Rise That Made it Unpleasant for a Good Many shorts.

While nearly all other speculative markets were soggy and unsatisfactory, coffee hoomed ahead in great style yesterday, to the discomfiture of the shorts in the January, February, March, and May options. There was also an incidental advance in April coffee, but that mouth was not as active as the others. The occasion of the flurry was the marked advance in Havre and reports from the Brazils of great damage to the crops. All these were easy levers on an oversoid market. The husiness of the control of the market to day.

with the short laterest through such a magnitude as to make some rolks worry about the course of the market to-day.

The Luxury of French Cooks.

French cooks are as difficult to find in New York as deliars of 1801. They are in demand, and if any just idea of the value which is set upon their services existed in Parlei t would belone the emigration from Frence immensely.

Thave had one, "said a housekeeping bachelor yesterday," for three years, and I helieve, upon my word, that she has saved me more money than a frugal wife could have done. Economy is laberent in the French race. I am a forman Catholic, and do not eat meat on Friday. Accordingly, I am obliged to live on fish. The woman, whom I camploy for \$16 s month, has managed to turn me out fish breakinsts and dinners on Fridays which were absolutely univalled, and in plue cases out of ien, they previous meals. Nobody known they over out it, but there was no question about her success. I have tried a dozen times to get her to give me some of the recipes for my sisters' uso, give me some of the recipes for my sisters' uso, the delicious catables that are constantly placed before me. Among other things, she waits from my house in Eighteenth street all the expenditure of ten cents when it can be surved. Any housekeeper would appreciate what a treasure such a cook is."

What a treasure such a cook is.

They were Too Gind to Get Rack to Town.
John H. Roth. 29 years old, of the Gus Wijllams combination, and Elseweit Nerfs, used 22 years
of the "Yin Seidler" (Company, were cepter yesterday
when they were arraigned before Justice German at
Jederson Market Court. Policeman Feier Horn minde complaint, of deserderly conduct against them, and
marie the additional charge of carrying a revolver
on a complaint, and charge of carrying a revolver
market be additional charge of carrying a revolver
market be added to the carrying a revolver
market be added to the carrying a place of
market be added to the carrying a place of
market be added to the carrying a place of
market bell was unrighted.

Making intelligence.

MINIATURE ADMANAGO TRIC BAY.

Sun rimes ... 7 00 [Sun sets ... 4 85] Moon sets... 7 00

Illion WATERD-FIRE BAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 53 | Gov. Island. 9 13 | Hell Gata ... 11 02

Aprived-Turspar, Dec. 4.
St Ponar, Kubn, Hamburg Sept. 30, and Plymouth tor, 14.
St Hidson, Freeman, New Orloans.
St Hidson, Brine. New Orloans.
St Racocloe, Kempion, Savannish.
St Gayandotte. Relly. Whet Feint, Va.
St Guld Wrysman, Tribon. Charlesion.
St Hidson, Tribon. Charlesion.
Fig. 11.
For later arrivals see Jottings about Town.

(For later arrivals see Jottings about Town.)

Sa Schledam, freu New York, at Ameterdam.

Sa Schledam, freu New York, at Ameterdam.

Sa Canada, from Gravacond for New York.

Sa Denmark, from Christiansand for New York.

Sa Lydian Monarch, from London for New York.

the ast midnight. As consolent rains of mind when tast the midnight.

Mr. Mirxwell Endly Hirt.

Crawford Maxwell, the wealthy proprietor of the marble polishing establishment in 1808 South arrest, the fell decay at fight of stall six as he was leaving all the midnights. As the marble polishing establishment in 1808 South arrest, the fell decay at fight of stall six as he was leaving all respectively but excluding the marble polishing. As a fight of stall six as he was leaving all respectively but excluding the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest profit for the marble polishing establishment in 1804 South arrest prof



The frequent inquiries we are receiving by mail bid us mention Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Dressing Cowns, Robes, &c.
Those we sell are made to our order by Virgce. Middleton & Co., London, who seem to possess the knack of doing such work better than any one clse. Their prices (our prices) are very reasonable.

DRESSING GOWNS, 88.50 TO 820. SMOKING JACKETS, 86 TO 812.

We recommend early selections for Holiday gifts, as the choicest things naturally go first. Fine Umbrellas and Canes are likewise appropriate p esents for gentlemen. Our stock is unequalled.

gentlemen, Our stock is unequalled.

We have also just received a superb variety of Steamer and Carriage Rugs.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

Prices Same at Both Stores.

Business Notices.

Kennedy's Furnishing Bargaius, Imp walk ing Goves 67c; werth \$1 M. Shirts Ph. Gosomi, Bic. worth \$1 75; Kug. Cashmers Sox, Bic.; worth 76c. Br Cashmere Underwear, \$1.15; worth \$2. 20 Corriautus

\$7 Slik Hat at \$4.80. PEACOUR'S, 124 Chambers at.

Bny Kennedy's Famous Berbys; \$1.90 te \$2.00 worth \$3 te \$4, saving retail profits 20 Cortlands at Keep's Dress Shirts made te measure, 8 fer \$2 Nene better ut any price. Sou and 811 Breadway.

"Lyon Umbretina" are the standard of excel-

MARKIED.

AULD-CRIRISTIR At the very of St. Paul's Church,
New York cliy, in the presence of the Rey. A. J. Tomeps,
unasistant rector, en March, 1897. He. Its keeps in
your presence of the Rey. A. J. Tomeps,
unasistant rector, en March, 1897. He. Its keeps in
your of New York, rectding in the first county and
your of New York, rectding in the first county and
your of New York, rectding in the first county and
your of New York, rectding in the rect in they
partitionly, unto while governant we have less in they
are the county of the rect in the presence of witness. Hilly F. A. H. OHRINTIE.

Witness A. J. THOMPRON.

Wines—A. J. TIOMSON, ASSAULT ORIGINATE. ASSAULT ORIGINATE. ASSAULT OF STATE OF STATE

Billian Hallen Christie of Ruths N. achth. See See See Orde.

BRADY.—On Sunday, Poc. 2. Anne Brady, wilder of Heary Brady of Arva, county Oaras. Iroland, aged 69

Relatives and friends are invited is attend the funeral room her late residence, of the est with at. 10-day at 10/30/20.

Relatives and friends are invited of the control for the county of the county of

Special Notices.

COUGSTS AND COLUS Are sangerous introders, happel them with Larest RESCREASING TUNES PARKERS start BALBAM adds the hoir growth.

Zusiness Chances.

A SPLENDID CAFF and liquer store on a preminent ourner of 3d av. for sale; the owner has other bust ness; will sail for cash, \$8,500. WYOKOFF, 140 and 1,367 Broadway and 45 hast 120th at.

THE TREASURY REPORT. | to \$127,000,00

Trom all sources for the manufacture of the production of the prod

if the nullitary exabilisment, including trees and arbora and arreland 28,022,450 11 trees and arbora and arreland 28,022,450 11 trees and arbora and arreland 28,024,37 Co in any parks are supported as a support of the policy 83,084,405 51

| According a balance added to the cash | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000

Sources.	end d Sep. 30.	† Remaining quarters.	Total
Customs	31,242,005 47	\$155,595,160.76 \$3,757,994.53	\$217,900,000 125,000,000
Sales of public	2,236,107 58	8,265,802 42	10,500,000
Fronts on coin- age, assays, 2c Tng on nat, banks Fees—consular.	I,429,521 13 750,500 89	8,070,478 87 719,499 11	9,500,000 1,500,000
leiters patent, and lands	637,540 12	2,612,459 88	3,250,000
fines, ponsities.	218,686 14	681,313 88	900,000
Interest and sink- ing fund. Pooing rallways.	557,651 21	1,442,548 79	2,000,000
ment properly. Deposits for sur-	134,334 10	365,665 90	500,000
lands.	28,827 31	121,172 66	150,00
District of Co-	\$20,010 OT	2,427,650 93	2,780,000
Miscellancous		2,979,997 35	3,950,000
Total ordinary re-	\$90,962,464 04	\$277,037,543 06	\$377,000,000

The expenditures for the sum tual and estimated, are as follows

Object.	*Onarter end il SchL30	†Remaining quarters.	Total.
Civil ord miscella- neons expenses, including public buildings, light- houses, and col-			
hed mig the reve-	\$17,778,813 09	\$81,471,186 92	\$79,250,000
Indiano	1,695,496 97 24,919,467 88	6,553,503 63	6, 230, 000 77, 000, 000
l'englone Military establish-	25,042,304 001	1-4000/0000 1-	11,000,000
fortifications.			
im provements.	9,253,164,53	34,740,835 47	44,000,000
Naval establish			
ment, including vessels and ma chinery, and im-			
provements at novy vards Expanditures for	4,577,541 08	16,422,455 92	21,000,000
District of Co-	1,283,519,14	3,211,480 95	4,500,001
Interest on the public debt	11,813,658 11	29,186,311 89	41,000,000
Total ordinary ex-	\$71,327,663 19	8201,672,386 N	\$273,000,000
Total receipta.	actual and or	timoted	\$377,000,000

sales of prioris many prioris and present and present

Executive	15,955,08
Andicial	
Yore gn intercoersa	1.047.56
Billiary establishment	
Naval establishment	25, 163, 02
Inclay aftoles	5,475,410
Pensions	81,758,70
1'abite B orks-	
Lagislative S4.000 00	
Treasury Department 5,684,526 04	
War Department 13,785,234 72	!
Navy Danarimont 1,604,248 88	
Interior Deportment 143, 100 00	
Department of Justice 3.800 00	
	21, 204, 204
Postal sarvice	4,400,41
District of Columbio	5,949,531
Miscellaneous	20,908,849
Permanent ounual appropriations-	
Sinkleg fund\$47,800,000 00	
Interest on the public debt 38,000,000 00	
Befunding-customs, in-	
ternal revenue lauda. Ac 12,463,500 00	
Collecting revenue from	
cuntoma 5,500,000 00	
Miscellancous 4,927,555 95	
	108,691,03
Matel antimetal assemblished in	

Total estimated expenditores, in cluding she'ing fund.

Or an estimated explus of \$322,507,008 ne or a stimated explus of \$384,32 511 so Expenditures will be \$275,674,88.24, showing a surplus of \$101,223,511,06.

The requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1803 (R. N., 3,588, 3,589), establishing a shiking fund for the gradual extinggishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at \$47, 58,000, have been thus far met by the redemption of Traisury notes, fractional currency, and houls of the United States which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to \$77,797,35, and by the purpose of \$200.00 the consent to the number of \$400,800.00 the cased to bear interest, amounting to \$77,797,35, and by the number of \$400,800.00 the case of the case of \$400,800.00 the case of the cas

Described from the stimulated exponditures will be \$275.767.488.23. showing a surplus of \$10.223.211.60.

The requirements of the act of Feb. 25.1803.11.

K. \$5.58.3609. cetablishing a stiking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the published. See the stimulation of the could of the gradual extinguishment of the published of the could of 1975.80.00 have been the far me by the reader the published of the pub

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cert cheen.

Since the learnest of ROMB.

Sin

will prevent frauds, and imposition in significant precamined used by the department and more the assumption that the recombes of the flater pourse to end June 30, 1839 and 1930, will be equal, the curplus recenses of the flater flaent year will be 101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of the surplus revenues of the surplus revenues for the latter flaent year will be 101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues to the latter flaent year will be read and the surplus and which have to no form or the surplus revenues to the terms of the surplus recenses the recense of the surplus revenues to the form and a half percent, londs are now outstanding; they are called the surplus which will accruse on them from now and the surplus will be prevent under the property of the surplus will be supplied to the four and a half percent the surplus will be supplied to the surplus will be surplus will be supplied to the surplus will be supplied to the surplus will be supplied to the surplus and the surplus will be supplied to the surplus will be supplied to the surplus will be supplied to the surplus and the surplus will be supplied to the sur

into the United States by stem on increase.

In the United States by stem on increase and across damage and loss must be standard and states are standard and states and the standard and states are standard and sta

peoled laws ander re 20,204 as 155,47 ci peoled laws 21,234 re 150,247 ci peoled laws 21,234 re 150,247 ci peoled laws 21,234 re 150,247 ci peoled laws 21,234 re 21,2

THE CONSTITUTION.

Preparations for the Commemoration of Its Centennial Next Year.

THE CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA

Drafting a System of Covernment for the Welfard of a Great Nation.

The Governors and representatives of the Executives of the thirden colonial States, who agahered here for the purpose of preparing to adhered here for the purpose of preparing to adoption of the Concurrent of the adoption of the Concurrent of the adoption of the Concurrent of the Appellant of the Concurrent of the Appellant of the Concurrent of the Con

the globe. This is what the allon ander the suspices of the introconorgiant States will edicarded a year hence.

To Alexander Hamilton, draf Secretary of the Fraction year hence.

To Alexander Hamilton, draf Secretary of the Fraction year heavy of the Fraction year heavy of the Fraction year. The secretary of the Fraction of the Secretary of the Fraction of the Secretary of the Fraction of the Secretary of the

As a Rule Can Best Be Constructed of Well-Seasoned Lumber.

The Article Abounds in Abundance in the National Legislative Halls,

Where It Is Natural, Therefore, to Seek It.

Yet a Good Quality Exists Elsewhere, and There Are Frequently Reasons for Ghoosing Outside the Congressional Timber Pile.

set a Good Quality Existic Risearbors.

for Choosing Ottatiog the Congress for Choosing Ottatiog the Congress for Choosing Ottatiog the Congress for Choosing Ottation of Market State of Choosing Congress for Choosing Ottation of Market State of Choosing C

In this Cablnet the first three were noted in Congress.

In this Cablact the first three were noted in Congress.

Thomas Jesterson—Fifth Cabinet.

In this Cablact of Mr. Jesterson second term the three Congressional members were continued, and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded the had surface and before bis term was onded to be a surface and before bis term was onded to be a surface and before bis term was onded to be a surface and before bis term was onded to be a surface and before and bef

James Monroe—Ninth Cabinet.
At the close of this Administration this Cabinet stood as above, except that Samuel L. South and, a Senator from New Jersey, was appointed Secretary of the Navy.

Secretariof the Naty.

John C. Adaws—Teath Cabinet.

Andrew Jackson—Eleventh Cabinet.

John C. Andrew Jackson—Eleventh Cabinet.

John C. Andrew Jackson—Eleventh Cabinet.

John C. Andrew Jackson—Teather Carolina; Louls Mel-and H. Eaton. Tennessee; Lowis Cass.

War—John H. Eaton. Tennessee; Lowis Cass.

Mar—John H. Eaton. Tennessee; Lowis Cass.

May—John Branch. North Carolina; Loulwoodbury, New Hampsnire.

Postmister General—Win T. Earry, Kenlineky.

Autorney General—J. M. Berrien, Georgia; K.

Will in soil exception of Cass and Tancy this was a Congressional Cabinet—that is, all nad served at some time, and all in the Senate.

Andrew Jackson—Twetfth Cabinet.

In this Cabinet Livingston, Melean. Woodbury, and Barry, all Congressional men, were observed at some time, and all in the Senate.

Andrew Jackson—Twetfth Cabinet.

In this Cabinet Livingston, Melean Woodbury, and Barry, all Congressional men, were observed at some dimiring the form senator Malnion Dickeron.

Martin Van Brien—Thirteenth Cabinet.

State—John Forsythe, Georgia.

Troasury—Levi Woodbury, Vermont.

War—J. R. Poinsett, South Carolina.

Navy—Mahoin Dickeron, New Jersey.

Martin Van Brien—Thirteenth Cabinet.

Stale—John Forsythe, Georgia.

Troasury—Levi Woodbury, Vermont.

War—J. R. Poinsett, South Carolina.

Autorney General—Fourteenth Cabinet.

Stale—Daniel Webster, Massachinestis.

Treasury—Thomas Ewing, Olio.

War—John Edit, Tennessee; H. D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania.

General—John J. Crittenden, Tennesser, Pennsylvania, Tennesser, Martinesser, Mennesser, Mennesser, New York; Pells General—Francts Granger, New York; Pells General—Francts Granger, New York; Pells General—Francts Granger, New York; Pells General—John J. Crittenden, Tennesser, Walliam Wilki

lingh McCuiloch, of Indiana, becamo Secretary of the Treasury. He bad not been in Congress.

Andrew Johnson—Twenty, Third Cabinet, Mr. Lincolly's seen of Cabinet was roomained by Mr. Johnson until reorganized by the line in the interior, Johnson until reorganized by the line in the interior, Johnson until reorganized by the line in the interior, Johnson until reorganized by the line of the Indiana, of Idinois, Secretarles of the Interior, Alex, W. Randell, Postunaster General, and Honry Shubery, of Kenneke, and after him dearly Shubery, of Kenneke, and after him dearly shubery, of Kenneke, and after him dearly line in the Senate.

U. S. Grant—Twenty, Fourth Cabinet.

State—E. B. Washburne, Hilmois; W.W. Beiknap, Lowar—John A. Rawiles, Jilinois; W.W. Beiknap, Lowar—Line Loward Line of the Mary-Indiana and Attorney General—J. R. Honr, Massechusetts; A. T. Ackerman, Georgia; G. H. Williams, and Here were four—Fisk, Boutwell, Williams and Here were four—Fisk,

Second or State—Thomus Jefferson, of Virginia.

May—Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
War and Navy—Georal—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.

Altorney General—Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.

Washington.

State—Third Cabinet.

War—Jacorse Chola. Mussachusetts.

Treusury—Oliver Wolcon.

War—Hond Pickerten. Massachusetts.

Treusury—Oliver Wolcon.

War—Jeorse Chola. Mussachusetts.

War—Jeorse Alferny Maryland.

Navy—Georae Chola. Mussachusetts.

War—Jeorse Chola. Mussachusetts.

War—Jeorse Chola. Mussachusetts.

War—War—Weber Wolcon.

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War—Weber Wolcon.

War—Weber Weber Weber Weber Weber Weber Wolcon.

War—Weber Weber Web Treswell-who had been Senators, and twoleads of the served of the Month of the Mo

setts.

President Hayes selected two from the Sennte, and one who had served there, Thompson, and McCreary, who had been a member of the Hause.

Manse.

James A. Girlield-Twenty-Seventh Cabinet.
Slate-James (I. Blanc.
Slate-James (I. Blanc.
Navy-Win. Wallon.
War-Robert Lincoln.
Navy-Wm. H. Hunt.
Interior—S. I. Kirkwood.
Postmaster General—Thomas L. James.
Attoracy General—Wayne MacVeagh.
Served in the Senate. The others were without Congressional experience.

Congressional experience.

Chester A. Arthur-Twenty-Eighth Cubinet.
State-T.F. Frelinghuysen.
Treasury-Folger, Gresbam, McCulloch.
War-Mcbott Lincoin.
War-Mcbott Lincoin.
Interior-H. M. Teller.
Postmaster General-Howe, Gresham, Haiton.
Attorney General-Brewster.
This Cabinot had less Congressional experience,
In proportion to numbers, than any previous

one, this being conflued to Howe, Frelinghuyse and Teller's service in the Senate, Summarizing these statements it appears th

Say of Affairs Abroad.

The English Sentiment Decidedly America in the Samoa Matter.

The Reports Accepted in England of the Last Hours and End of Crown

Prince Rudolph.

The residence of John C. Saw-Mill and Peach Basket Factory, Willies Horsel, J. J. February 2.—The new Distriction of the Court-House and Records.

Four SMYER, ARE, February 2.—The new District Court-House and Records.

Four SMYER, ARE, February 2.—The new District Court-House of Records.

Four SMYER, ARE, February 2.—The new District Court-House of Records.

Saw-Mill and Peach Basket Factory, Willies Horsel, N. J., February 2.—The saw-Mill and peach hasket factory of Congressman C. Loss, Sig000 partially luntred last night.

MARINE NEWS

MARINE NEWS.

MARINE NEWS.

Heavy Snow and Gate on the British ConstCnaard Steamer Overdore.

London, February &-A great wind and showstorm prevailed to-day on the English and Irleh
coasts. The Cunard steamer Servie, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, was unable to
transfer her mails, the tender sent out to receive
them being forceal for run back to the laner bartived at Queenstown to-day, was a totransfer her mails, the tender sent out to receive
them being forceal for run back to the laner batown were unroofed by the wings at Queenstown were unroofed by the wings at Queensteamer which left Liverpool, was signaled of
from New York, For Liverpool, was signaled of
New York, February 4.—The Steamers
England, Liverpool; Biln, London,
Queenstown, February 8.—The steamship
Servia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived
there this morning.

Cardinal, Gibbons, Prenches, to Feultentiarr

here this morning.

Cardinal Gibbons Frenches to Penitentiary

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Cardinal Gibbons

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Cardinal Gibbons

the Maryland Fenitentiary. He bused his service to the description of the Storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his service to the distribution. They could make profit of their distributions to be cheerful and make the best of the statement of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for 3 and directions, and the statement of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for 3 and soil by all druggists for 3 and size of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for 3 and size of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for 3 and size of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for 3 and size of the storm on the Lake Gennesard. He bused his soil by all druggists for all gone sensation, and the storm of the stor

PARIS, K.Y. Harris-Derning.

Ita J. Harris, of the firm of Gray & Harris, of Paris Slud Park, where the firm of Gray & Harris, of Paris Slud Park, warried last ovening at the residence of Eider J. S. Sweeney, to Miss Eisle Derning, of Boston.

Burglars Chloroform the Watch Dag.
Wilkesbarre, PA., February 3.—Masked
birglars successfully chloroformed a richius
hilidag in John Forshner's jeweiry stree, in Linscrieborough, last night, and took clocks and
jeweiry valued at \$500.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin ciniching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to elser your throat and head of this catarrhai the languor and debility in the succeed the form to elser your throat and head of this catarrhai matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with patter mines are not still your are affilted with cutarrh. How difficult to protect the still possions menes all can testilly again and the surface of the control of the control